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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Startling Reports from the East.

A Great Eastern War Imminent.

Russia Now Actually at War with Turkey.

An Agreement Between Austria and Russia.

THE FORMER WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL,

On a Pledge of a Slice of Turkish Territory.

Spanish Government Crushing Out Liberalism.

Arrogance of the Priesthood Daily Increasing.

The War in the East.

RUSSIA "ACTUALLY AT WAR WITH TURKEY."

LONDON, October 17.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* contends that Russia is at present actually at war with Turkey, and that any further efforts at diplomacy are useless.

ON THE EVE OF A GREAT WAR.

LONDON, October 17.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Belgrade, discussing the situation, says: "Every diplomatic agent here believes we are on the eve of a great Eastern war. The only difference of opinion among them is as to whether it will commence in the spring or almost immediately. All outward indications seem to favor the latter idea, which would give Russia and Servia great advantages. Strange rumors are current concerning the intended action of Austria."

AUSTRIA PROMISES NEUTRALITY—TURKS REGARD A WAR AS INEVITABLE—ENGLAND AND FRANCE PRONOUNCE FOR AN ARMISTICE—ROUMANIA READY TO CARRY RUSSIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, October 17.—The Sunday semi-official intelligence received from Belgrade states that the Emperor of Austria had informed the Czar that Austria would remain neutral, and would make no objection to certain limited occupation of one of the Christian provinces of Turkey. The St. Petersburg *Journal*, a semi-official paper, says there are indications that the people of Constantinople regard war as unavoidable and welcome.

Russia's decision is to finish the matter without delay at the meeting of the Russian statesmen at Levadia.

A St. Petersburg letter to the *Times*, dated October 11th, says: The general impression here is that Russia is on the eve of the long wished-for struggle with Turkey.

A special from Vienna states that the English and French Governments, especially the former, have decidedly pronounced for the acceptance of the six weeks' armistice. Austria is inclined to do likewise, and has asked Germany's opinion, which, however, has not yet been given. Italy, on being pressed by England to give a definite reply, says it does not want, in any way, to anticipate Servia's decision, as it regards an armistice as disadvantageous to Servia.

A London telegram from Bucharest, announces that a canon has been concluded between the Roumanian and Russian Railway Companies, by which the former undertakes to hold in readiness, at the disposal of Russia, sufficient trains to transport 4,500 troops daily.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA IN ACCORD—RUSSIAN ARMED INTERVENTION NOT IMPROBABLE.

LONDON, October 17.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a special from Berlin, which says: The Great Powers have now reverted to Lord Derby's earlier proposal to conclude an armistice for six weeks, without conditions, in order to devise during that period the basis for a treaty of peace. There is no truth in the reports of German mobilization.

Colonel Detashkoff, mentioned in a Berlin dispatch to the *Times* as being on a mission to Austria on behalf of Russia, is the Czar's adjutant. A dispatch from Vienna says: It is believed in well informed circles here that an alliance between Austria and Russia is on the point of being concluded, according to which Russia, in the event of Turkey's refusing a short armistice, would enter upon military intervention, while Austria would remain neutral. Russia would not occupy the Turkish provinces, but should events lead to the overthrow of the Ottoman Government, Russia would yield to Austria such extension of territory as she might claim on grounds of commercial or general interest.

The *Times*, in a leading article, points out that peace or war depends upon a prompt reply by the Porte to Russia's demand for a six weeks' armistice. The *Times* repeats its arguments in favor of the Powers urging Turkey to accept Russia's demand.

RUSSIA'S TELEGRAM REFUSING A LONG ARMISTICE—FURTHER REPORTS OF MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, October 17.—A telegram from Vienna reports that the Austrian Government has not approved of the Porte's proposal for a long armistice. On the contrary, it is understood that Count Andrassy will support the stand taken by Russia in favor of a shorter armistice, and will second Russia's alliance in harmony with the triple alliance.

A Berlin telegram states that Russia's telegraphic dispatch rejecting the Porte's proposal is dated October 11th, and is as follows: "We regard a six months' armistice as unnecessary and unfavorable to the conclusion of a durable peace, which we desire. We are not in a position to exercise upon Servia and Montenegro the pressure to obtain their consent to such a programme in their uncertain and difficult position. We consider that the financial and commercial condition of Europe, which is already unbearable, would suffer still more by such a postponement. We must insist upon an armistice of four or six weeks, with a provision that it be further prolonged should the progress of negotiations render it necessary."

A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that it is understood that Russia, reverting to England's original proposal, demands that guarantees should be afforded for the execution of reforms in Turkey by means of an international act. The Porte previously refused this.

It is now stated that Servia is resolved to reject an armistice.

A dispatch from Zara reports that Sachier Pasha has repulsed the insurgents and relieved Bilek, which has been besieged by Peko Paulovitch since Friday last. The insurgents of the district of Ljubinje and Nevesinje have separated from the Montenegrins and returned to their homes.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THE CZAR—BISMARCK'S OBJECT—ENGLAND'S WEIGHT AND SUPERIORITY.

LONDON, October 18.—The *Standard's* special from Vienna announces that a Russian courier has just arrived with a second letter from the Czar to the Emperor of Austria. Letters from Odessa report that 5,000 men have arrived from the interior of Russia to work on the fortifications of that city, and of other places near the sea shore.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following: "I have just been informed that England, France and Italy have declared their acceptance of the five months' armistice, and have appointed delegates to take part in drawing up a line of demarcation. Austria has not yet made her declaration."

A leading editorial in the *Times*, reviewing the situation, concludes as follows: "England's interest is less immediate than that of Germany, Austria and France, and we may await with equanimity even the outbreak of war; but there may be a point at which regard for the well being and reputation of the British empire would necessitate a resolute attitude."

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch says: Germany's attitude is not understood by the diplomatists. Bismarck is supposed to be biding his time with a view of assisting, if Austrian Empire.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: Now that there is no longer any misunderstanding regarding the real meaning of the English indignation meetings over the atrocities in Bulgaria, it is remembered that even single-handed England's opposition may be more effectual than any other Power, apart from her supremacy at sea. The land forces are in a very different condition from what they were at the outbreak of the Eastern war.

PLAGUE AMONG THE SERVIANS.

BELGRADE, October 17.—The unseasonable heat is causing much sickness. Last week an outbreak of the plague occurred at Agangelovatz, which killed 318 Servians. Their huts, clothes and bedding were burnt and the ground plowed up, when the pestilence ceased as suddenly as it appeared.

Great Britain.

THE THREATENED LOCK-OUT OF COTTON SPINNERS.

MANCHESTER, October 17.—At a meeting of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association of Northern and Northeastern Lancanshire yesterday, it was resolved that the operative cotton spinners having given notice that they will be bound no longer by the arrangement by which their wages have hitherto been regulated, action which would give that body control of the position of wages in the district; therefore, the mill owners refuse to continue work under the proposed conditions, and decide to give a month's notice that they will close their mills on November 23d. A resolution was also adopted, declaring that the masters were ready to discuss the present standard with the operatives and arrange for the removal of any irregularities, but refuse any adjustment which would practically advance wages. The lock-out, if it should take place, will throw eighty thousand operatives out of employment.

Spain.

THE PROCESS OF CRUSHING OUT THE LIBERALS BEGUN.

LONDON, October 17.—A special to the *Times* from Barcelona says: The Liberal organ, *La Tribuno*, has been sentenced to six months suspension, and thus finally ruined, for publishing an article written by Senor Castelar. Throughout Spain the Liberals are now oppressed by the Government, which daily becomes narrower in tone and moderate in sympathies. The arrogance of the priesthood increases daily.

Italy.

A SPANISH PILGRIMAGE TO THE VATICAN.

ROME, October 17.—The Pope yesterday received 10,000 Spanish pilgrims in the Basilica. The pilgrims were enthusiastic, and the ceremony lasted over an hour.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 17.—The steamships Egypt, Canada, Oder and Othello, from New York, and Batavia, from Boston, have arrived out.

LOUISVILLE.

A Very Destructive Fire—The Losses Estimated at $600,000—List of Insurances.

LOUISVILLE, October 17.—The most destructive fire which has visited Louisville in many years, occurred at one o'clock this morning. Flames were discovered in Heck & Harris' clothing house, then communicated to Davis & Hoden's liquor store, Carson & Daniel's grocery and A. Levy's clothing house. All these establishments represent large wholesale firms, and were in one block, owned by Messrs. Thorner & Co., of Cincinnati. The flames spread across the street to another block, damaging seriously the Alexander Hotel, George W. Wicks & Co., tobacco and cotton dealers, and C. C. Levier, hardware. The Falls City furniture factory and other houses were also damaged. The loss will exceed six hundred thousand dollars, while very heavy insurance, as yet unattainable.

Thorner block, owned and built by Samuel Thorner, of Cincinnati, valued at $150,000, insured for $50,000; of this $15,000 was in the Western Company, of Louisville, $35,000 in the Louisville, Liverpool and Globe Companies. George W. Wicks' loss is small and covered by $25,000 insurance in the Williamsburg, of Chester and Germania, of Louisville, and Western Assurance, of Toronto. Alexander Hotel, valued at $90,000, insurance $20,000: Kentucky and Louisville Mutual, $10,000; North Britain, $5,000; Springfield, of Massachusetts, $5,000. A. Levy & Co., clothiers; stock $100,000; insurance, $30,000. Carson, Daniel & Co., grocers, stock, $60,000; insurance, $35,000. Davis & Hoden, liquor dealers, stock $50,000, insurance full. Branders, Saunders & Co., cotton dealers, loss $5,000, insurance $5,000, in Royal. Loss of Levier small; $5,000 insurance in Royal. Harris & Heck, clothing, loss $60,000, insurance $60,000. Other losses not now known.

The losses reported by this morning's fire were as follows: Samuel Thorner, of Cincinnati, four houses valued at $150,000, insurance; one-third; W. H. Stokes' estate, owners of the Alexander Hotel building, loss $60,000, insurance $20,000; John Simms' estate, furniture factory, loss $100,000, insurance $20,000. The preceding are the total losses on the buildings destroyed. The stock losses were as follows: Harris & Hicht, clothing, loss $60,000, insurance $55,000; Davis & Haden, liquor dealers, $55,000, insurance $47,500; A. Levy & Co., clothing, $100,000, insurance $30,000; Carson, Daniels & Co., grocers, $40,000, insurance $20,000; C. J. Hare, elevator maker, $1,000, insurance full; J. B. Alexander, proprietor of the hotel, $20,000, insurance $10,000; Brandt, Saunders & Co., cotton, $7,000, insurance full. The damage to Geo. W. Wicks, C. G. Sevier & Co., Brande, Saunders & Co., is light, and will not interfere with their continuance of business. The others were burnt out. Davis & Haden, wholesale liquor dealers, have secured another house and announce themselves prepared to continue business to-morrow, on account of having a large stock stored outside of the burned building.

THE INDIAN WAR.

General Merritt's Command on the March Against Crazy Horse—Supplies Carried on Pack Mules.

CHICAGO, October 17.—The *Tribune's* special from the camp on Amphibous creek, Black Hills, October 13th, *via* Fort Laramie, October 16th, says: General Merritt, with all the best horses of the Fifth Cavalry, left here this morning, taking sixty selected men from the Second and 120 men from the Third Cavalry, ten days' rations and 150 rounds of carbine and twelve of pistol ammunition per man, *en route* for the fork of the Cheyenne river, where a large band of Indians, led by Crazy Horse and other hostile Indians, is reported in winter camp. The troops are in three detachments, officered by Captain Peale and Lieutenant Hall, by Captains Monahan and Van Vliet, and by Lieutenants King and Smead. No wagons were taken, and the rations are carried by pack mules. The 400 fresh horses which reached here the day before yesterday will recruits for the Fifth Cavalry will be used in remounting the old soldiers of this regiment, who will accompany General Merritt's flying column.

CHEYENNE, Wy., October 17.—The body of private Fasker, of Company K, Second Cavalry, was brought into Hulton's ranche yesterday. It was not mutilated, but was stripped of all clothing except his shirt. Messrs. McIlvane and McFariane, of Cheny Rock, had horses shot under them, and the later received a flesh wound in the right shoulder. The Indians were armed with Sharp's improved rifle, caliber forty. Several of the shells were brought in by Sergeant Parker. H. B. Kelly, who came into Clug to day from the cattle pound up, reports twenty head of horses stolen by Indians from Searight's ranche last night, and Alexander Ashenfelter, a ranchman who started from George's ranche yesterday for Searight's, has not arrived, and it is supposed he has been killed. A large band of Indians is believed to be in the mountains towards the head of the Sabilio, and more raids are hourly looked for in this direction. A party is now organizing at the Clug to go to the Sabillo in search of Ashenfelter.

A train just into Telegraph Camp, near Custer, reports seeing Indians between this place and Red Canon. The line will reach Custer to-morrow night.

WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The President was visited to-day by a delegation headed by Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, and representing a South Carolina Republican club, who made a statement to the President, corroborative of information already given by Governor Chamberlain, Senator Patterson, and other representatives of the Republican organization in that State. Mr. Terry also presented a series of resolutions expressive of the situation of affairs there, as heretofore represented to the President and the Attorney General. The President, after listening to the views of the delegation, remarked that due consideration would be given to the statements they presented.

ANOTHER OF THE "BLESSINGS" FOR WHICH MR. HOPKINS IS TO BE THANKED.

The depositories at Buffalo, N. Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa., having been discontinued from the 30th of September, holders of registered bonds on which interest has heretofore been paid at either of the above named places are requested to give notice without delay to the Register of the Treasury as to the place where they desire the interest on the stock made payable for the future. The interest may be paid by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or by the Assistant Treasurer at either of the following named places: New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The village of Jordan, Onondaga county, N. Y., was yesterday devastated by fire. Munroe block, owned by R. S. Sperry, and occupied by business firms, together with the adjacent buildings, being the entire business portion of the place, were consumed. Loss $61,000; insured for about $30,000.

KU-KLUX, LIE DOWN.

Proclamation from the President

To the Insubordinate Rebels of South Carolina.

Rifle Clubs and Similar Organizations Ordered to Disperse Within Three Days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 17.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day every department of the Government was represented. There was a full and earnest discussion of the condition of affairs in South Carolina, as represented to the Government by the Chief Executive of that State. The views of the Cabinet, acting upon the information officially given to the General Government, were that prompt action was necessary for the purpose of dispersing the the "rifle clubs" and other armed bodies organized, as alleged, against the peace of the State and rights of voters, and to this end the Attorney General begun the immediate preparation of the following proclamation, which was issued to-night:

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has been satisfactorily shown to me that insurrection and violence exist in several counties of the State of South Carolina, and that certain combinations of men against the law exist in many counties of said State, known as "rifle clubs," who ride up and down by day and night in arms, murdering some peaceable citizens, in intimidation of others, which combinations, though forbidden by the laws of the State, cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice;

AND WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence;

AND WHEREAS, By the laws in pursuance of the above, it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval force as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed;

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section four of article four of the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has, therefore, made due application to me in the premises for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary in the judgment of such State and the citizens thereof, against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws;

AND WHEREAS, It is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and return peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command all persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within three days from this date, and hereafter abandon said combinations and submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and first.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

JOHN L. CADWALLADER,
Acting Secretary of State.

The following order was issued this evening, in pursuance of the action taken at the Cabinet meeting to-day, for the protection of the public property in South Carolina:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., October 17, 1876.

General W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army.

SIR—In view of the existing condition of affairs in South Carolina, there is a possibility that the proclamation of the President of this date may not be sufficient to provide against such a contingency, you will immediately order all the available force in the military division of the Atlantic to the Business to-morrow, on account of having a large stock stored outside of the burned building. General, at Columbia, S. C., and instruct that officer to station his troops in such localities that they may be most speedily and effectually used in case of resistance to the execution of the United States. It is hoped a collision may thus be avoided, but you will instruct General Ruger to let it be known that it is the fixed purpose of the Government to carry out the spirit of the proclamation, and to sustain it by the military force of the General Government, supplemented, if necessary, by the militia of the various States. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pittsburgh's Youthful Representatives Doing the Great Show—Total Admissions to the Centennial so Far 7,085,077.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—This morning there arrived in this city about two thousand children, pupils of the various public and private schools of Allegheny county, for the purpose of visiting the Centennial. On their arrival at Sixteenth and Market streets they were met by a delegation of twenty scholars from each of the grammar schools in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Thirtieth sections, and fifty pupils from the Girls' Normal School, and the same number of pupils from the Boys Central High School and the members of the Board of Education, who escorted them to Independence Square. There they were formally received by M. Hall Stanton, President of the Board of Education, and were addressed by State Superintendent Wickersham and Governor Hartranft. The children then proceeded to the Centennial grounds. They remain in the city three days at the Centennial Exposition.

The total of paying visitors who have been admitted since May 10th is 3,672,448; free, 1,362,629. Grand total, 7,085,077. Cash receipts, $2,686,693 75.

CASUALTIES.

Accident to a Steamboat.

MAYSVILLE, October 17.—The steamboat Telegraph burst her steampipe while laying at the wharf this morning, at nine o'clock, blowing down the cook house, slightly wounding Charles Winter and scalding John Klinefelter, bakers—not seriously. No others were hurt. She will leave this afternoon, doing her regular business.

Steamer Burned.

DETROIT, October 17.—The steamer Daniel Ball, of the East Saginaw and Bay City Line, was burned about five o'clock this afternoon while approaching Bay City. The passengers and crew were all saved. The Ball was valued at $15,000; insurance about half that sum.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

M. M. Cooke, for several years one of the editors of the Montgomery, Ala., *Advertiser*, died on Monday night after a long illness of consumption.

A change has been consummated in the proprietorship of the Toledo *Blade*, by the resumption by D. R. Locke of his old position as managing partner.

A. K. Yount, a well known citizen of Boulder county, Colorado, in attempting to board a passenger train at Boulder, yesterday, fell across the track and was killed instantly.

A game of billiards, French caroms, was played in St. Louis last night, between T. J. Gallagher, of that city, and Eugene Carter, the holder of the championship badge of Ohio, for a badge and $500, 400 points. It was won by Gallagher in 23 innings. Score, 400 to 221; winner's average, 17 8-23; best runs, 76, 73 and 73; Carter's best run, 31.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Rising, followed by slowly falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, nearly stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather and possibly rain areas in the western portions.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio met in Columbus, yesterday, with an unusually large number present. The Grand Master's address was presensed and referred to a committee.

POLITICAL.

Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC GLORIFICATION ON A SMALL BASIS FOR REJOICING.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 17.—The Democrats celebrated their victory to-night with a salute of cannon, a grand torchlight procession, bonfires and a fine display of fireworks. Mr. Williams, the Governor-elect, who arrived this afternoon, was escorted from his hotel to-night to the State House square by the Williams Guards and other companies bearing torches, where speeches were made by Mr. Williams, Governor Hendricks and others.

The following is a summary of Mr. Williams' speech:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS, I neither sought, desired or expected the nomination for the office to which I have been elected. It was the free will offering of a good party, which I appreciate in the highest degree. The people have approved and indorsed that nomination by an election. I feel thankful to them for it, and will labor to make them the only return in my power, and the only return which they will accept—faithful discharge of the duties of the office. I have had long and important connection with the legislative department of the State, and it is gratifying to me to know that in the fierce political contest through which I have passed, and in which scarcely anything has escaped examination, no fault has been found with me, not even a criticism of my legislative record. After the close of that legislative service, it is very gratifying to me to receive from the hands of the people the highest elective power of the State. While I express the highest appreciation of the honor which has been done me, and I would not utter one word or statement in the spirit of exultation, my full understanding of the responsibilities I am to assume, as well as the proprieties of this occasion, make it improper for me to indulge in such a speech. During the contest I have been the object of political and personal criticism, yet I wish to assure you I come out of the struggle with kind feelings toward all. No personal or partisan bitterness will embarrass me in the discharge of the duties of that high office as the representative of the whole people.

My fellow citizens, I congratulate you upon the result in Indiana in respect to its influence upon the national contest now pending. By both parties, and by the people of other States, it has been felt the result in Indiana would have a great influence everywhere upon the Presidential election. Now, in the name of the principles, as I believe, considerations of purity of government, economy in expenditures and the fraternal relations between the people of the States, I rejoice that the State which has been my home from my youth up has thrown her great influence upon the side which I believe will promote the welfare of our country and the prosperity and happiness of the people.

South Carolina.

FURTHER WILD LINCH REPORTS FROM THE CAINHOY AFFAIR.

CHARLESTON, October 17.—Intense excitement has prevailed here all day regarding the Cainhoy affair. The bodies of the three white men who were killed outright and left upon the ground were recovered to-day. They had been stripped of their clothing, and were also hacked and mutilated in a shocking manner. One of the negroes killed this evening, and it is feared that several others will die. One dead negro was found at the scene of the attack. He is supposed to have been killed by the fire of the white men while in full flight from the bushes. It is not thought that any other negro was either killed or wounded. An armed force of whites is guarding white families in the vicinity. The blacks have disappeared from the neighborhood.

Arkansas.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

LITTLE ROCK, October 17.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional district held a convention in this city to-day and nominated John McClure, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, for Congress. He is now editor of the *Star*.

YELLOW FEVER.

Letter from the Mayor of Savannah—No Further Aid Needed.

SAVANNAH, October 17.—The subjoined letter from the Mayor of this city to the acting President of the Benevolent Association, announces that further aid is not needed:

CITY OF SAVANNAH, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
October 17, 1876.

To our Benefactors Throughout the Union:

It is impossible to express adequately the deep sense of gratitude felt by the people of Savannah for the generous benevolence which has been poured in upon us from all parts of the United States in this, our supreme hour of distress and desolation. It has soothed many a dying pillow, and relieved many an aching heart. What deeds do more to bind the inhabitants of this land in sympathy together as citizens of a common country than all the political theories that were ever advanced? And that we can now return to our benefactors are our heartfelt thanks and sincere prayers that the Almighty may bless and preserve in their own homes the noble people who have so readily come to our rescue, and long shield them from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and destruction that stalketh at noonday. Justice and candor require us to announce at this time that by reason of the large liberality of the subscriptions in money and the supplies already afforded to us, we are no longer in immediate need, and we therefore ask our friends everywhere to cease the present flow of their generous contributions. If the necessity for assistance shall again arise among us, we will frankly and unhesitatingly appeal to them for relief.

[Signed] EDWARD C. ANDERSON,
Mayor of Savannah.

John F. Wheaton, Acting President of Savannah Benevolent Association.

SAVANNAH, October 17.—The deaths from yellow fever to-day were six.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Man Murdered in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 17.—Clarence McCue was shot and killed to-night, in a difficulty with parties whose names could not be learned.

Still Bothered About Frank James.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—Nothing definite occurred to-day in the Frank James case. Several men saw and talked with the prisoner. Some of them thought him to be, as he claims to be, John Goodwin, of Louisville, while others think he is Colonel Carter, of Texas, one of the alleged Otterville train robbers. The case is very mysterious, and the identity of the prisoner will probably not be determined until Dr. Mosher, of Sioux City, arrives. Photographs of the man have been sent for.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 17, 1876.

FRAUD.

Samuel F. Noyes was arrested yesterday on complaint of N. C. Barney, C. H. Raymond and E. D. Foster, for fraud in the purchase, in January, 1874, of 100 shares of Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad stock.

WRESTLING MATCH.

The wrestling match between Colonel McLaughlin and Jacob H. Mestin, of Michigan, for $1,000 and the championship was won by McLaughlin.

ILLICIT STILL SEIZED.

The revenue officers seized and destroyed an illicit still at Homestead station, New Jersey, yesterday, and arrested Jacob Staffer, postmaster of that place, on a charge of being the owner.

Meeting of Hardware Dealers.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—The Western Hardware Jobbers' Association met at the Lindell Hotel in their third annual session, with R. W. Booth, of Cincinnati, President, in the chair. They also met again to-night. Both sessions were secret. The Hardward Association of the United States also met at the Lindell Hotel to-day and to-night, Mr. Dana, of Boston, President, in the chair. Their sessions were also secret. To-morrow both associations will be given an excursion on the river, and at night there will be a grand banquet in their honor.

The following story is on its travels: Some time ago a workman living near the turn hole at Mauch Chunk, prevented a disaster to a passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The company gave the man a small sum of money in recognition of the service. The amount was small and "the boys" suggested to the recipient of the company's bounty that he ought to have more. For a year or so they teased him, and he at last became impressed with the idea he ought to have at least $25,000 for the service. He thought of the matter so much that his mind became deranged, and he now thinks he owns Judge Packer's estate, and a good deal of what ordinary people consider the worldly goods of Hon. John Leisenring. Of late these gentlemen have had some trouble with the lunatic. He would appear in their grounds and help himself to fruit with all the assurance of an owner of the property. When remonstrated with he became very much enraged, and as it was supposed to be dangerous to allow him to be at large, he was locked up in jail and afterwards sent to the Poor House.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Address by the Republican State Committee.

The following address to the citizens of Pennsylvania has been issued by the Republican State Committee:

PENNSYLVANIA HOLDS THE FORT.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1876.—*To the People of Pennsylvania:* Eleven years after the overthrow of the rebellion we find the men who forced it upon the country again preparing to seize the Government. It is the old Confederate army united upon the old Confederate heresy. They have never abandoned their cherished idea—they still think with Mr. Tilden that ours is a *confederacy* and not a *nation*. They have made him their candidate because he never abandoned the declared conviction that "the Constitution of the United States is only organized revolution," and that "any State has the right to snap the tie at its pleasure."

This was the heresy that fired the rebel gun from Charleston against Sumter in 1861; and this is the heresy they are remarshaled in 1876 to re-establish.

To this end, they have crushed out Republican opinion in every Southern State. To this end, they have made the Republican an outcast, and the black Republican a vassal. To this end, coercion of Republicans is their stern discipline. By force, their Confederate heresy is again the cement to make a *Solid South*.

The Confederate army is far more united to-day in the new effort to seize the Government than it was fifteen years ago in the mad effort to destroy it. They are still aided by their sympathizers in the North. They have concentrated the struggle upon a single issue—*the revolution of the Government*. They sink every other question out of sight, and thus *they teach us our duty*.

Shall they recover by the ballot, conferred upon them by Republican magnanimity, what they lost on the battle-field in conflict with the people they betrayed?

We have met and vanquished their assaulting columns five times since the first Tuesday of September, 1876—in Vermont, Maine, Colorado, Ohio and Indiana—gaining ten members of Congress, electing five Legislatures, including that of Indiana, which even the rebel raiders from Kentucky were not able to capture.

Democratic victories in the South are only evidences of Democratic terrorism over Republicans. Sixty-five thousand Democratic majority in Georgia means 65,000 rebel shotguns at the polls.

Three weeks only are left to us to meet the new crisis forced upon us by these men. *What will Pennsylvania do?* Our enemies, in the name of peace, coercion and order in the South, have resolved to make another attack upon this great State. They leave the South in the custody of the reorganized Confederate army, and they are now, as in 1863, marching upon Pennsylvania in determined array, and their rebel veil already is heard within our limits.

Let the State prepared for them. The great Commonwealth has always been the stronghold of nationality. During the war she gave her treasures of men and money to the cause of her country. Standing between the two sections, she has always been the foe of sectionalism. She stood by Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Meade during all the struggles of the war. The people believed that when Vicksburg and Gettysburg fell on the 4th of July, 1863, the great work of the preservation of the Union was accomplished and the rebellion was dead, but they are now brought face to face with a revolution as dangerous as the rebellion itself.

When fifteen States can be more unified by the shotgun and the bludgeon than they were by armed secession itself, and when this combination is enforced by the suppression of free speech, a free ballot and free schools, its success must end our republican experiment. These men tried to fight their way out of the Union by incalculable sacrifice of human life, and now they are trying within the Union, by new forms of violence and fraud, to reestablish the dogma imposed by the sword on the battle field. All they ask is a sufficient contingent from the free States to complete their programme.

Pennsylvania, traditional home of Penn, Pennsylvania is inviting all the nations to her hospitalities, and proffering encouragement and kindness to her Southern sisters, that the Confederate dogma may be laid forever on the battle field. All they ask is a sufficient contingent from the free States to complete their programme.

Pennsylvania, traditional home of Penn, Pennsylvania is inviting all the nations to her hospitalities, and proffering encouragement and kindness to her Southern sisters, that the Confederate dogma may be laid forever on the battle field. All they ask is a sufficient contingent from the free States to complete their programme.

Pennsylvania demands "peace and unity," but she demands them as the result of cheerful obedience to just law, and not as the sullen submission compelled by the tribunals of the Government.

Pennsylvania demands industrial and commercial prosperity; but she knows that these are the fruits of honesty and right, and cannot grow out of anarchy and chaos threatened by a solid South. Pennsylvania will first have justice, then prosperity. In the time of hungry rag money, and that which disgraces the scars of the living soldiers and dishonors the graves of the dead?

Pennsylvania will have purity in public administration, but she wants none of the illusive promises of "reform" made by Tilden and illustrated by Tweed and the disciples of Tammany Hall.

Men of Pennsylvania, upon you rests the responsibility—yours is the absolute obligation. Will you "Hold the Fort?"

By order of the committee.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

STATE NEWS.

There were seven deaths in Erie last week.

The cattle-plague has broken out in Crawford county.

A convention of Good Templars was held in Warren on Tuesday.

Thousands of bass have been destroyed by fish baskets in the Delaware.

The Johnstown steel works has resumed operations, after a stoppage for repairs.

Frederick W. Wollerton has been elected cashier of the National Bank of West Chester.

John G. Schwan, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, was drowned at Harrisburg on Sunday, in the canal.

An infant child of Stephen Webster, of Conemaugh borough, was found dead in bed on Monday morning.

Seventeen thousand dozen of eggs have been sold in the streets of Lock Haven by one man the past summer.

Wednesday sixty-nine cars of grain were forwarded eastward from Erie by the Anchor line over the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

The Shenandoah postmaster, who formerly received $2,030, has been reduced to $1,300. Tamaqua has been reduced from $2,000 to $1,600.

The Commissioners of Washington county have determined to continue the old mode of assessing taxes—that is, at one-third the value.

Rev. J. H. Whalon, D. D., of the M. E. Church, died in Erie on the 14th inst., aged sixty-eight years. He had been in the ministry for forty-two years.

Three million feet of lumber were burned at Williamsport on Sunday. It was the property of Dodge, James & Stokes, and valued at $60,000, with insurance of $30,000.

There were 310 deaths in Philadelphia last week, against 326 for the previous week. Of the whole number eighty-seven were from diseases of the respiratory organs.

Philadelphia is about to take partial possession of its new city hall, at Broad and Market streets, orders having been given to fit up a Supreme Court room there for immediate occupancy.

Mr. George Hartzell, one of the oldest citizens of Johnstown, was run over by a rain near that city on Monday, and instantly killed, his body being mangled almost beyond recognition.

Patrick Brennan and William McNealis, two Mollies, have been arrested on suspicion of the murder of Frank Brennan, of Buck Mountain, whose body was found in the dam at Mauch Chunk last week.

Charles B. Evans, a young drug clerk in Philadelphia, broke open a desk in his employer's store on Monday, and stole therefrom $4,200. He was arrested a few hours later and most of the money recovered.

William Peace, of Coatesville, within the past four weeks, has lost a fine large sow and eleven young pigs and eight shoats from disease. They would turn blue, bleed at the nose and die in a few days.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are dissatisfied with their accommodations in Philadelphia, and it is said have threatened to remove permanently to Harrisburg, if they are not given more commodious quarters.

A drunken fight, near Shamokin, on Saturday, resulted in the death of three men; two of them tramps and the third a miner. One man was thrown over a bank on to the railroad and cut in pieces by a passing train.

In Chippewa township, Beaver county, a rooster, the other day, killed a hawk in a fair fight in the presence of his harem. The contest lasted fully an hour, at the expiration of which the hawk fell over dead and the rooster was left master of the field.

David Davis, a fire boss at Wilkesbarre, was arrested by Mine Inspector Williams, charged with a violation of the ventilation law, which requires that the mine be examined every morning to guard against fire damp. It is charged that on account of his neglect of duty two men were seriously burned by an explosion of fire damp. He gave bail in $300.

The interest in the production of oil has rapidly increased in the Dunkard region in Greene county since the recent rise in petroleum, and Venango county oil men are making leases and sinking wells with a view to thoroughly test the capacity for production of that district.

Jacob Hoff, better known as Shad Hoff, the veteran sportsman, shot nineteen wild pigeons in the vicinity of the

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1876.

SENATOR BLAINE and Colonel INGERSOLL will speak in New York every night until the election. They will undoubtedly stir up the political cauldron in the Empire State.

THE shipments of Russian gold from England to the United States, being only a small proportion of the amount received in London, indicate that the Czar is spending money largely for war purposes.

AND now the butchers of Andersonville, Libby and Salisbury are putting in their claims against the Government, as an examination of the records of the Southern Claims Commission shows. The South is getting "solid."

THIS vegetable witticism, ascribed to ROBERT COLLYER, concerning the oyster plant, is applicable to other things than vegetables, Democratic "reform" included: "It's always just going to taste like oysters, but it never does."

HON. JOHN ALLISON, Register of the United States Treasury, arrived in the city yesterday. He did some effective work on the stump in Ohio, and will probably "take a hand" in the canvass in this State, in a week or ten days. He leaves for Washington city on the 8:20 train this morning.

THE Kentucky troops fought nobly. An analysis of the returns from Indiana shows that the greater portion of Blue Jeans WILLIAMS' majority was obtained in the counties bordering on WATTERSON'S State. These counties have never before given more than 2,500 Democratic majority. This year they give 5,000.

WE recently mentioned the singular case of a wholesale dealer in Canada, suing a mercantile agency for damages resulting from a sale of goods to a party whose standing was incorrectly reported by the agency. The lower court awarded damages to the amount of $524, and now, on appeal, the judgment has been affirmed by the higher court.

WE PRINT elsewhere the clarion-voiced address of Chairman HOYT to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, concerning their duties and opportunities in the present grave crisis of national affairs. It rings like an heroic bugle-call, and all who read it—and every Republican should read it—will, we doubt not, resolve to consecrate themselves anew to the sacred cause in which they are engaged.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $5,229,676; produce exports, $6,003,215, and specie exports, $60,373. The total imports of merchandise at that port since January 1st, this year, were $260,941,388, against $268,069,929 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $322,634,301 in 1874; the total exports of produce were $207,856,229, against $196,157,707 in 1875, and $223,099,009 in 1874; and the total exports of specie were $40,201,472, against $61,939,713 in 1875, and $43,-865,871 in 1874.

TWELVE years ago HORACE GREELEY said that MCCLELLAN would receive the cordial support of the soldiers in the guard-house. TILDEN appears to have secured them, this year. One of the signers to the call for the Democratic "Soldiers and Sailors'" meeting to be held at Albany, New York, this week, is just out of the penitentiary. Another was dismissed the service in disgrace. A third was confined at the Dry Tortugas two years, and a fourth spent twenty months of his time in the guard-house.

NOTWITHSTANDING the frequent allusions of Democratic organs and orators to the hard times, yet the revenue and customs receipts indicate that business is rapidly reviving, and that the outlook is highly encouraging. The Washington *Star* of Monday says that should the receipts continue to make as favorable a showing henceforward as they have the last two weeks, there is no apprehension that they will fall below, but will rather exceed the estimate for the fiscal year. The fact is, that the men who tell us that putting the administration in the hands of TILDEN will change matters for the better are making dishonest statements, and they know it. They are traitors, and in so far as TILDEN talks or hears, this he, too, is a traitor. Trade is now showing signs of revival in the natural way; but let a "solid South," with the elements of agitation and sectional disturbances achieve a political triumph at the coming election, and business revival would be checked, healthy national prosperity would be impossible. Where insecurity prevails and danger exists, and there is perilous uncertainty for the future, trade will be paralyzed, industries remain depressed and hard times rendered still harder, without hope or relief. Can the people afford this dangerous risk?

IT IS interesting at this juncture to take a general survey of the political situation. The electoral college will consist of 369 votes, of which 185 are necessary to a choice. The States which are certain to cast their votes for HAYES and WHEELER are:

States.	Votes.
Colorado	3
California	6
Illinois	21
Iowa	11
Kansas	5
Maine	7
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	11
Minnesota	5
Nebraska	3
New Hampshire	5
Nevada	3
Ohio	22
Pennsylvania	29
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	7
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	10
Total	170

All the following States will probably cast their votes for TILDEN—Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida under the coercion of the "shotgun policy:"

States.	Votes.
Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	11
Kentucky	12
Louisiana	8
Maryland	8
Mississippi	8
Missouri	15
Tennessee	12
Texas	8
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
Total	121

The following States may be classed as doubtful:

States.	Votes.
Connecticut	6
Indiana	15
North Carolina	10
New Jersey	9
New York	35
Oregon	3
Total	78

Of these, New York and New Jersey are almost certain to go Republican. North Carolina and Oregon may also be set down as almost sure for HAYES and WHEELER. The vote of New York will elect the Republican candidates, as will the votes of North Carolina and New Jersey, or Indiana and Oregon. Giving TILDEN the votes of the would South," except South Carolina, and all the doubtful States except New York, he would still lack twenty-one votes of an election. Hence it will be seen that the outlook is full of encouragement, if Republicans will only press forward with a fixed determination to win.

ON the 23d of last March, Congressman WILLIAMS, of Michigan, a Democrat, reported from the appropriate committee a bill *repealing the law which forbids the appointment to any position in the army of any person who served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States in the late rebellion.* The bill was immediately passed by the Democratic majority in the House, and but for the Republican Senate and President, it would now be the law of the land. If TILDEN is elected, with a Democratic Congress, this bill will unquestionably become a law. It will be seen that the intent of the bill was to effect the restoration to rank and command in the United States army of officers who deserted the flag to join the Southern rebellion. *It goes even further than that.* It permits the appointment to "any position in the army of the United States" of "any person who served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States in the late rebellion." By this bill, SEMMES, the Alabama pirate, may succeed to SHERIDAN'S place; and BEAUREGARD may succeed to SHERMAN'S office. Or any civil officer of the rebellion may be appointed to a command in the United States army, so that even JEFF. DAVIS himself might be made General of the Union army. The bill was and is a gratuitous insult to the Union soldiers of the country. The people did not petition for it. The army did not request it. It is not intended to do any good to the United States. The country has no need of any Confederate army officers. We have plenty of competent, well qualified, thoroughly loyal Union soldiers to officer our army; men who have, by their loyal services, earned the best right to hold all the army offices the Government has to bestow, without any need to ask any ex-rebel officers to take commands in the service. We neither need them nor want them. If another great war should break out, and there should be a call for Southern officers for Southern regiments, it would then be time enough to think whether it would be worth while to trust these ex-Confederates. Even then there would be plenty of Union soldiers to furnish all the officers needed, so that there would be no necessity for such a bill. But now, in a time of profound peace, the bill is clearly nothing less than a compliment to the rebels who fought against the Union. Mr. HOPKINS is running for re-election to Congress. Will he tell his constituents how he voted for this bill, under which, had it become a law, Southern ex-rebel officers might be appointed to the places at West Point, to train our future army officers in the doctrines of secession and rebellion, and poison the very fountains of our military service?

SOUTH CAROLINA.

However unthinking and prejudiced men in the North may be deceived by the wilful misrepresentations of leading Democratic journals as to the true condition of affairs in South Carolina, those who read the evidence and view the facts in a common sense light, have no difficulty in arriving at a proper conclusion. Many thoughtless Republicans and independent voters in both parties have doubtless been misled by the persistent denials, on the part of Democratic editors and stump orators, of every statement concerning the reign of terror inaugurated in South Carolina. These statements, no matter how circumstantial, are scouted as "manufactured" for political effect, and to keep vivid the memory of the "bloody shirt." In the North, where every man is left free to vote as he pleases, it is natural to infer that the same freedom is exercised elsewhere throughout the country, and there is an unwillingness to believe that such wholesale intolerance and proscription as have been exhibited towards the blacks in some parts of the South, could possibly exist. The evidence, however, conveyed in the statements of eye-witnesses, and the reports of public officials, is overwhelming. There is enough, even in the declarations from the stump of Southern Democrats, to convince intelligent men that there is an organized scheme to carry South Carolina and other Republican States at all hazards—by intimidation, violence and murder, if necessary. The circumstantial statements contained in the letters from Columbia, published in the COMMERCIAL of Monday and Tuesday, are not pretended to be disproved. No attempt is made to show, by testimony, or even by counter statement, that the facts alleged are either exaggerated or false. If referred to at all, they are simply disposed of by the Democratic press as "campaign lies." From the Democratic standpoint, there are no disturbances of an unusual character in the South, except an occasional murder of white Democrats by infuriated blacks, instigated by Radical "carpet-baggers." The rebel Democracy of the South are represented as most lenient and conciliatory towards the blacks, and as winning them over to the Democratic faith by the most mild persuasion. So, everything being quiet in the South, the presence of the Federal troops in any part of that section is denounced by Northern Democrats as a standing menace against the right of suffrage, and an attempt to perpetuate Radical rule at the point of the bayonet. The New York *Herald* insists that the Administration is now making an effort "to re-elect Governor CHAMBERLAIN by intimidation and coercion of the voters of South Carolina." In other words, the troops are used, or to be used, not in protecting the blacks in the free exercise of the right to vote, but to compel them to vote against their convictions. The same paper asserts that it is an error to suppose that South Carolina is Republican, because there is a split in the party there, one faction of which supports HAMPTON; and it is further alleged that CHAMBERLAIN, fearing his defeat on a fair vote, raises the cry of lawlessness, and that the Administration is appealed to for troops for the sole purpose of driving the disaffected blacks into his support. This is the argument made use of to convince the Northern people that the Federal Government and the Republican party are in conspiracy to prevent a few thousand blacks from voting according to their convictions. It requires but little to satisfy the mind that has been warped by political prejudice, and it is to be feared that too many well-meaning men have been disposed to rest their judgment upon such shallow sophistry as this. Those who know the character of the black race in the South, however, need not be told that they are not fools. The elections held in South Carolina, and other States where the blacks predominate, prove conclusively that they cannot be swindled out of their votes and that they can as readily discern in which side their political interests lie as can the mass of white people. In 1868, South Carolina gave GRANT a majority of 17,064, which in 1872 was increased to 49,587. In 1874 she elected a Republican Governor, Congressional delegation and Legislature, by a large majority; and there is not a shadow of doubt that, notwithstanding the "split" to which reference has been made, South Carolina would gives HAYES and WHEELER 40,000 majority, if her people were as free to vote as are those of Pennsylvania. It is simply absurd to talk about the blacks going over to WADE HAMPTON, in such numbers as to render his election sure; and equally ridiculous to assert that Governor CHAMBERLAIN'S sole object in demanding Federal troops is to force the unwilling negroes back to his support. Such declarations may suit those who stood in with the South during the rebellion, and who are happy in the anticipation of seeing it cast its vote "solid" for TILDEN, but they will not convince those who, for four years, struggled to conquer rebellion and preserve the nation. Unusual precautions have been taken to conceal the intentions of the leaders of this conspiracy against free government, as they have learned prudence from the lessons of the past. They know that if they display their shotguns and revolvers too soon in the canvass, they will react against them; and when they can no longer disguise their plans, and begin to scourge and murder their victims, they depend upon their old allies in the North to raise the cry of "campaign lies," and prate about the "bloody shirt." The reign of terror already inaugurated in Aiken and Barnwell counties, will doubtless be regarded as premature, viewed from a Northern stand-point; but there are special reasons why the bloody work should be begun early in those counties. The district in which they are situated gave SMALLS, for Congress, a majority of 13,291, two years ago. The blacks there have evidently not gone over to HAMPTON in a body, else his Democratic allies would not lessen his chances of election by dragging the negroes from their homes and shooting them down in cold blood. The Republican majority in the Fifth Congressional district is too formidable, and must be overcome. It will require a good deal of work—"bloody work" at that—and it is necessary to begin in time. How far the Government will permit this infamous conspiracy in the interest of a "solid South," to proceed, is a question of pressing importance.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The *Post*, Mr. HOPKINS' political organ, has had a lucid interval. Its issue of yesterday contains the following editorial item:

> ERRETT has already selected his committees in Congress. His organ says he would be placed where he would have special charge of trade, commerce and manufactures. This is quite modest, considering there will be a Democratic Speaker, who will select the committees and have the say in the matter.
>
> Precisely so, and no fact was better understood by Mr. JAMES H. HOPKINS when he voted for a *free trade* Democratic Speaker. It was thus he kept the word of promise to the ear and broke it to the hope" of the interests of the people of this Congressional district. The Democratic Speaker, as the *Post* correctly states, has the *"say in the matter,"* and while Mr. HOPKINS affects, for his own advancement, to be a "tariff" man himself, he yet votes for KERR, a well-known free trader, for Speaker, to select the committee having the matter of protection to our industries in their official character. If Major ERRETT is not running as the *Post* seems to imagine, for a seat in the *present* free trade House. He is a candidate for election to the *next* Congress, when there will not be, we confidently hope and believe, a free trade Speaker or a majority of Confederate members. If elected, Major ERRETT will vote for a Speaker of the next House who is known to be a protective tariff man and committed to the protection of Pennsylvania industries. As the Speaker constitutes and appoints the committees of the House, and as the *Post* candidly states, has the entire "say in the matter," everybody who is at all familiar with legislation knows that no free trade man, such as Mr. HOPKINS votes for, for that position, "need apply" to Mr. ERRETT for his vote. The next House will hardly be under Democratic control, we imagine, nor have quite so many free trade members. Mr. ERRETT, in voting for a Speaker, will see to it, that, so far as he is concerned, at all events, the right kind of a man shall be chosen, instead of one hostile to the vital manufacturing and business interests of his district.

A RECENT issue of the New York *Times* contained an elaborate article exposing the infamous manner in which the State census of last year was manipulated by TILDEN and Tammany. As soon as it was known, after the fall elections of 1874, that the Democrats had a majority in the House, TILDEN and his co-workers assumed that the law for the appointment of supervisors of elections, which had put such an effectual check upon Democratic frauds in New York, would be repealed; and they straightway made preparation for a stupendous swindle in the pretended vote of that city, in comparison with which the colossal frauds of 1868 would sink into insignificance. The following extracts from the article in question will serve to show the character and extent of this latest Democratic attempt to subvert the honest vote of the Empire State of the Union:

> A single glance at the figures is enough to detect the gigantic villainy contemplated. The one fact that while in the first sixteen wards (including the Twelfth) there are reported 7,033 less inhabitants than by the census of 1870, while in the same wards there are reported *twenty three thousand more voters* than were registered the year before [1874], settles the whole matter. But how do they make this astonishing increase of voters? It may be asked. We answer: By putting down every foreign-born male over twenty-one years of age as a voter; the manifest purpose being to furnish them with dead men's papers or boldly forged certificates of naturalization, and bring them to the polls to vote for TILDEN and reform. Behold the evidence:
>
> WARDS—FIRST TO SIXTEENTH, EXCEPT TWELFTH.
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Population by census of 1870 | 450,018 |
> | Population by census of 1875 | 442,986 |
> | Decrease in five years | 7,032 |
> | Voters registered, 1874 | 58,806 |
> | Voters by census of 1875 | 82,582 |
> | Increase of voters in ten months | 23,687 |
>
> It thus appears that where the population had *decreased* in five years nearly two per cent. the vote *increases* over the registration made only ten months before the census was taken by more than *forty* per cent.
>
> There is just one way, and only one, in which these results can be explained. The Tammany leaders, determined to get full control of the State, caused *fifty thousand men not yet naturalized, or under age, to be returned as qualified voters.* That is the filth and marrow of the great swindle; that is why TILDEN'S friends did not dare to defend the census, and that is why no apportionment was made by the last Legislature. But the United States supervisors will block the game, and that is why TILDEN wanted the law repealed, or the money to carry it into effect withheld, which amounts to a repeal.

The census for the whole city gave 83,710 native voters, and 137,125 naturalized voters, making a total of 223,835. Referring to these figures the *Times* says:

> If the above tables do not show that the enumeration of 1875 was made by the Democratic leaders, not to discover the facts for which a census is ordered, but exclusively in the interest of their party, without regard to truth or decency or the rights of other people, then figures no longer tell the truth. If they could get rid of the United States supervisors, the followers of TILDEN and "reform" would poll or count about in this way: Hayes, about Grant's vote, say, 55,000; TILDEN all the remainder, 168,835; majority for TILDEN and "honest government," 113,835.

This explains the motive for the persistent effort, prolonged for weeks, made by the Democratic House at Washington, at its late session, for the repeal of the Election law, by attaching the repealing clause to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. All this iniquity was in the interest of TILDEN and "reform," and JAMES H. HOPKINS voted for its consummation.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Philadelphia now asks for the introduction of the cheap cab system.

Bret Harte's "Gabriel Conroy" has been translated into six languages.

The Boston *Globe* argues by indirection that it is no sin to bet on an election. Not if you win.

If bed lines could win, the Democrats would have the October States by a million majority and upwards.

Curious. The only article saved from a recent railroad explosion near New Orleans was a box of matches.

The Chicago papers pronounce their inter-State industrial exhibition, just closed, an unqualified success.

The Centennial Exposition will positively close November 10. A committee is now preparing a programme for the day.

Freight from Chicago to New York costs from fifteen to seventeen cents per hundred, or one half the rates before "the war."

Birds of a feather flock together. In the marriage notices of the Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday was one headed "Hawkes—Hawkes."

Lord Beaconsfield has chosen the motto, *"Forti nihil difficile,"* which may be freely translated, "Nothing stumps a man of spunk."

The Director of the Mint has fixed the purchasing rate of silver at the mints and Assay Office, New York, at 115 cents per ounce, fine.

Yesterday's attendance at the Dairymen's Centennial Convention was so large that the managers were in a quandary to find room for them all.

And now an Edinburgh *Reviewer* proposes to prove that the "Annals" of Tacitus were written by one Braccioli. Where is this thing going to stop?

Let the falling leaves remain on grass plots and gardens. They act as a protection against the cold of winter, and give nourishment to the ground.

A congress of persons who are desirous of introducing a better observance of Sunday in continental Europe has just been held at Geneva, Switzerland.

The Chicago *Times* is to be increased eight columns in size. The aspiration of its editor is to make it somewhat of a *fac simile* of the London *Times*.

There will be a great deal of suffering throughout the country this winter. Martin Farquhar Tupper has come over here to read selections from his own works.

Commodore Vanderbilt says the recuperative power of this country is enormous, and that "it will not be long before you will see things straightened out."

A new island, about thirty-three miles in length, in the Karian sea near the mouth of the Yenessel, in latitude seventy-three degrees north, has just been discovered.

The Mount Vernon Association has benefited by the Centennial pilgrimage to the extent of being able to pay all its debts, and having something handsome left over.

In order to make the average daily attendance 50,000 for the entire period of the Centennial Exhibition, it will require 95,000 cash admissions per day from this time out.

A Mexican coin dated 1719 was recently taken from the center of a piece of hard rock found in the bottom of the Rio Grande. Here is a nut for the geologist and unbeliever.

During the fiscal year recently closed, 2,875,910 acres of public lands were absorbed by the homestead entries, and 607,985 acres were obtained by entries under the Timber Culture law.

The tonnage of vessels which entered the ports of Great Britain in 1875 consisted of two-thirds British and one-third foreign vessels. France led the foreign tonnage, the United States following closely after.

A more cheerful feeling is prevailing in English business circles, but little permanent improvement is likely to take place pending the unsettlement of the Eastern question, which at times is very disquieting.

The Hebrews of New York city have organized a series of Sunday morning lectures on ethical subjects. The movement is progressive, and hence is viewed with suspicion by strict sectarians of the synagogue.

This is not supposed to be Indian summer, but the resemblance is so great that you had better accept it for that delightful season, for the probabilities are that you will see nothing but rain, mud and snow in November.

A decided impetus will be given to the lumber trade next spring by the improvements made in the Upper Delaware river, whereby rafting is made safe and profitable for more than a hundred miles beyond the recent limits.

In case New York does not hurry up and raise $100,000 to build the pedestal for Bartholdi's colossal statue of Liberty lighting the world's commerce, Philadelphia promises to take hold of the matter and secure it for Fairmount Park. There is a singular apathy among the New Yorkers in regard to the matter.

Why cannot we get along with the Indians as peaceably as they do in Canada? In that country the Indians and the colonists have not had a quarrel for 118 years. Nine-tenths of all the work of the Hudson Bay Company is done by Indians.

A new weekly journal called *Prometheus* is shortly to be issued in New York. It will be devoted to constructive in distinction from destructive thought, and serve as a weekly record and review of the latest philosophical, scientific and rationalistic literature.

A prominent gentleman, representing several English capitalists, has written to the Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines, asking whether or not there are 300,000 acres of coal lands in Tennessee for sale, and if so to inform him at once, in order that the transfer can be made.

The sneering question is continually ringing in the ear, "What have missions done?" Africa sends back a response from 130,000 church members; Asia from 120,000; Europe, with Scandinavia and Germany, 55,000; America, 22,000; Polynesia, 70,000; the West Indies, 150,000, making a grand total of 500,000 gathered out of the darkness of idolatry and heathenism.

Some of the so-called Blue laws of the American colonies a couple of centuries ago were apparently hard to obey. Here is one intended for the government of political primary meetings: "No man shall hold any office who is not sound in the faith and faithful to his dominion; and whoever gives a vote to such a person shall pay a fine of £1" The national debt could be easily disposed of if that law should be enforced in the coming election.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company held a meeting last week to receive a report of the year's business. Their gross sales have been over $3,000,000, and their product of steel rails over 42,000 tons, of which 26,000 tons were made and delivered from the 1st of January to the 1st of July. The average price was over $65 per ton, leaving a fair profit on the year's business: a dividend of three per cent. will be paid and something carried to the reserve in addition.

PERSONAL.

The Amazon shakes hands with the Nile. Mrs. Dom Pedro will winter in Egypt.

Worshipers are admitted to Rev. Adirondack Wild Horse Hoop'er-up Murray's Boston church only on paid season tickets.

White Loon, an old Miami chief, and about the last of his tribe in Indiana, died at Roancak, near Fort Wayne, a few days since, at the age of 107 years.

Oscar de Lafayette, Senator of France, has written a letter to Mayor Wickham thanking the people of New York for the name of the descendants of the celebrated Marquis, for the statue recently unveiled in that city.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has in her possession the famous anti-slavery appeal to which 562,848 signatures were attached. Some of the names are now rare and very valuable, including those of nearly every woman prominent in England when the petition was drawn up.

The power of the press has just been shown in a new form in England. A gentleman's name was struck from the polling lists at Cobham because the *Times* had published a notice of his funeral, though another gentleman positively testified that he was alive and on the Continent!

If a Canada journal tells the truth, the terrible outrage upon Lavinia, as told by Shakespere in "Titus Andronicus," has been committed upon a school mistress near Ottawa. After her tongue had been cut out she managed to crawl to the blackboard and write the names of the villains, and then died.

Miss Jane M. Walker, the sister and last surviving member of the immediate family of James K. Polk, President of the United States during the Mexican war, died last Saturday at Columbia, Tennessee, in her seventy-ninth year. Her descendants, including children, grand and great grand children, number precisely one hundred persons, of whom upward of sixty are now living.

Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, who was severely afflicted, early in the summer, by the painful death of a favorite niece and ward, has now been called upon to bury his only son. She died, last Thursday, at White River Junction, Vermont, where she had been sinking with consumption. Mr. Reid's venerable mother, a niece and a nephew, are the only remaining relatives.

The famous Bay Psalm Book was sold in Boston the other day for $1,025 to Sydney S. Ryder, a bookseller of Providence, R. I. It was originally the property of Rev. Richard Mather, and given by him to Thomas Prince, who bequeathed it to the Old South Church in 1758. From that body it passed into the possession of the late Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff in 1890, by whose executors it is now sold. The book was the first ever printed in America, and bears date Cambridge, 1640.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now second to no proprietary medicine offering. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the whole human system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak stomachs, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Want of Nourishment, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient form in which the essence—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, try E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia in its worst form, and a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his name on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 299 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secrets

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

WESLEY COULTER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

No. 236 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE—
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
JOHN W. CHALFANT.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOHN WELSH,	15.	MILES L. TRACY,
2.	HENRY DISSTON,	16.	S. W. STARRWEATHER
3.	C. J. HOFFMAN,	17.	DANIEL J. MORRELL,
4.	CHAS. T. JONES,	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS,
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER,	19.	WILLIAM HAY,
6.	JOS. W. BARGARD,	20.	WILLIAM CAMERON,
7.	BENJAMIN SMITH,	21.	J. B. DONLEY,
8.	JACOB KNARR,	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL,
9.	JOHN B. WARFEL,	23.	WILLIAM NEES,
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS,	24.	ANDREW B. BERGER,
11.	ARIO PARDEE,	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON,
12.	LEWIS PUGH,	26.	JAMES WESTERMAN,
13.	E. S. SILLIMAN,	27.	W. W. WILBUR.
14.	WILLIAM CALDER,		

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

AND SEND THE

Campaign Weekly

Commercial,

A 36 Column Paper,

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

ADDRESS

THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

"STAR" BRAND!

Live Goose Feathers!

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

I take this opportunity of bringing to your favorable notice my "STAR" brand of No. 1 FEATHERS.

After handling feathers for some time with conscientious care, and obtaining some reputation for the quality of my goods, I found, to protect myself from the imitations of less scrupulous dealers, that it was necessary to adopt some brand to distinguish them from all others packed in this city. I took for this brand a STAR and have since had it on the sacks containing my goods for some years past.

The consuming public, who are the best judges of the merit and value of feathers, have rendered a verdict that the Star Brand Feathers are the best in the market. In this vicinity the wholesale and retail dealers have been compelled to procure them for their customers.

Wherever introduced, my brand, from the quality of the goods and convenience and handiness of packages, have secured a permanent and growing trade. The feathers are purified by my own process, a special effort being made to procure ripe live goose feathers. In sorting the feathers the coarse ones are carefully culled out, as well as all others that may be objectionable. They are then packed in new muslin sacks holding from one pound up to fifty.

The experience of myself and predecessors—extending over a period of forty years—enables me to meet the wants of the trade in a most satisfactory manner.

Having constantly on hand a large stock of Feathers, I am prepared to fill orders promptly.

Respectfully Yours,

F. G. CRAIGHEAD.

FOR

Centennial Campaign

AND

Traveling Public.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Fine Russia and Grain Leather

TRAVELING SATCHELS!!

Pocket Books, Hair and Cloth Brushes.

Bunting and Muslin

CAMPAIGN FLAGS and BANNERS.

Wholesale and Retail.

C. Yeager & Co.,

110 MARKET STREET.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

$3.250.40

Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for

$700.

And a THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.

A Printed List,

Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and other Data of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,

41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

VISITORS TO PHILADELPHIA

WILL DO WELL TO VISIT

Wanamaker's

Popular Dining Rooms,

NO. 42 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

ABOVE CHESTNUT STREET.

Strangers generally are pleased with the Attention they receive and the Prices charged.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED,"

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,

NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S

MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,

NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,

(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals served to order promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.
DAY BOARDING at reasonable rates.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for Circular

DRY GOODS.

1876.

Beautiful and

Our Opening of Sacques, Suit the opening to-day of another b Silk and Fur. Also, of large a ing our Stock and Variety of N

A very fine assortment of

Black Dress Silks

of the most celebrated manufacture, and a beautiful line of shades in

Plain Colored Dress Silks,

with an elegant line of

Brocaded Dress Silks

in latest designs, all at no advance over old prices.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our lines of Black and

Colored Cashmeres,

as quality for the price, and extensive line of colors and shades will be found leading as usual.

A most complete and attractive variety of

New Dress Goods,

in Plain Goods; all the latest shades and newest novelties in

Brocades, Plain and Striped.

We are offering latest styles of

Tycoon Repps,

for Wrappers, at 12½, 15 and 18½c, worth 25c.

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Cloaks!

Cloaks!

Cloaks!

A Choice Stock of Paris and Berlin Cloaks, New York Made Cloaks from $4 to $30. Fine Cloaks of our own manufacture.

Beaver Cloths, Basket, Matelasse and Chinchilla Cloths by the yard or made up to order.

Mantilla Velvets from medium to very fine quality, by the yard or made up to order.

New Stock of Fall and Winter Shawls.

James Caldwell & Co.

(TRADE MARK PATENTED.)

115 and 117

FEDERAL ST.,

This

CENTENNIAL HOTELS.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL,

FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, October 17, 1876.

Affairs in monetary circles moved along without any especial features to-day. The discount market is active but easy, with rates ruling about as heretofore. Bankers are still disposed to reject all paper except that of the best character, but the increased offerings of legitimate commercial bills make that policy easier to practice than it was three months ago. On the whole the discount lines of our city banks are of such character as to furnish a moderate remuneration on safe business, and their resources are ample for all emergencies within the range of possibility. The general outlook for business affairs is still favorable, though the work of recuperation and progress toward prosperity is quite slow. All the indications which we gather from our commercial exchanges are cheering and afford strong evidence of the general recuperation of the business and industries of the country. The economy practiced by the American people since the panic of 1873 in regard to foreign luxuries, and the stoppage of railroad building, or at least its great curtailment, have turned the balance of trade with Europe considerably in our favor, and it only needed something like the operations of the syndicate to turn the flow of gold this way. Already the shipments of coin from the other side exceed $2,000,000, and this shipment will no doubt grow larger week by week. We are just entering upon the cotton exporting season, and it has become thoroughly demonstrated that Great Britain will want a large amount of grain from this side, all of which will tend to increase the balance of trade in our favor during the current fiscal year. In addition to this a New York paper states that one of the California silver millionaires, recently in that city, has made a contract to supply the governments of China and Japan with all the silver they require, and to draw on London in payment for the same. This is an important item in our foreign commerce. Almost everywhere a confident feeling prevails as to the future, and it is not unreasonable to expect that the large business of this fall, in connection with the export demand for our products, will lead to still greater prosperity next year, when many merchants look for a trade equal to, if not larger, than any in the history of the country. Yet, with all this improvement in the business of the country, financial matters in this city remain in a quiet state, with a large surplus of loanable capital not only in the banks, but in the hands of private bankers.

Real estate transactions are very quiet, and business in this line continues depressed. For real estate mortgages, the demand is less active than a month ago, but considerable capital is still seeking investments of that character at reasonable rates. In local stocks and securities there is no especial news. At John D. Bailey's auction rooms, No. 88 Smithfield street, last evening, Merchants and Manufacturers, National Bank scares sold at 65. The Philadelphia market has regained a little of the lost ground during the past few days, but the coal road shares still remain very much depressed.

The October circular of R. G. Dun & Co. presents an exhibit of financial disasters that is anything but encouraging. It is to be remembered, however, that many of the firms were virtually bankrupt previous to 1876, and the last nine months was a period of clearing away that which was already rotten. The annexed table shows the number of failures for seven quarters, with gross liabilities and the average liabilities of each failure in each quarter:

1875			1876		
	No of Failures.	Liabilities.	Average Liabilties.		
First quarter	1,993	$43,179,216	$21,665		
Second quarter	1,961	33,067,600	21,295		
Third quarter	1,771	54,028,009	30,676		
Fourth quarter	2,005	67,671,521	29,475		
	1876				
	No of Failures.	**Liabilities.**	**Average Liabilties.**		
First quarter	2,806	$84,644,003	$23,038		
Second quarter	1,794	43,771,000	24,398		
Third quarter	1,450	27,867,521	19,563		

In connection with these figures the circular says:

Total number of failures in twenty-one months 14,387, involving an indebtedness of $826,000,000, showing an average liability for each failure of $57,378, which is somewhat increasing each quarter of 2,112. It will, therefore, be seen that, while the latter months' review has been fruitful in the number of failures, to the extent of some 200 above the average, the average individual losses of each of these failures has been some $5,000 less in the present than for the seven quarters, including a comparison of the three months just closed with the same quarter last year a similar conclusion is reached. The falling off in the number for the last quarter, while the average liability has risen some four cents, is shown by $1,000 each for the third quarter of 1875. Two inferences may probably be drawn from these figures—first, that failures are not numerous among the smaller class of traders and fewer large changes are expected; second, that the line of credit have been gradually lessened and doubtless need reduced, as there is certainly less lost for the same proportion to the number who succumb.

Comparing the nine months elapsed of 1876 with the same period in 1875 the comparison is not very cheering. The figures show an increase of failures in number of 1,032, and a growth in liabilities of over $5,000,000. Were it not that other circumstances tell for a more cheerful prospect, this revelation of a portion of our most recent history might well be disheartening. But on that is to be considered. That demand, price and supply seemed at the lowest ebb, indicating a complete reversal of the conditions of things on the 1st September, 1876, as compared with those of the same date in 1875, as it was possible to imagine. The oscillation of the pendulum had been completed, from high prices, large stocks, over production and forced demand on the one verge to reduced values, the smallest stocks, diminished production and a consumption limited only by exact wants on the other.

—The following are the New York quotations representing the price in gold for other coin:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	91	93
American silver, bars & ———	91	92
American silver, dimes	91	92
Mexican dollars, old and new	90	92
English silver	$4 80	$1 88
Five francs	92	96
Thalers	69	72
English sovereigns	4 84	4 89
Twenty francs	3 90	3 94
Twenty marks	4 72	4 80
Spanish doubloons	15 60	16 00
Mexican doubloons	15 55	15 65
Mexican 20-peso	19 35	
Fine silver bars	1 15@1 15¾	per cent.

Five-cent bars par to ¼ per cent. premium on the mint value.

—The Boston *Advertiser* publishes in an extra sheet full reports of the sixty-one national banks of that city on the 18th day of October, as shown by the Comptroller of the Currency. They represent a capital stock paid in of $51,200,000, and a surplus of $13,592,918, which, with other undivided profits ($1,908,318), amounts to $15,501,236.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 19 Sixth street:

October 17, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109½	109¾	109¾	109¾	109	109¼
U. S., 6's 1881, coup	118¾	119				118¾
5-20's, 1865	118¾					118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	112¾				112¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	115¾	115¾				115¾
5-20's, 1867	115¾	115¾				115
5-20's, 1868, registered	116¼	116¼				116¼
5-20's, 1868	116¼	116¼				116¼
10-40's	114¼	114¼				114¼
10-40's, coupon	115¾	115¾				115¾
Currency 6's	124¼	124¼				124
New 5 per cents	113½	113½				113¾
Western Union Tel	71¾	71¾				71¾
Quicksilver	15	15				
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾		24¾
Panama	120					
Adams Express	108					109
Wells-Fargo Express	70					70
American Express	62					62
United States	76					76
New York Central	102½	102¾	102¾	102¾		102¾
Erie	19					19¾
Michigan Central	93					93
Michigan Southern	79					79
Illinois Central	120					120
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93					93
Chicago & North-West	41¾					41¾
Do. preferred	67¾					68
Rock Island	101¾					101¾
St. Paul common	29¾					29¾
Do. preferred	50					50
Wabash, common	7¾					7¾
Fort Wayne	133					133
Ohio & Mississippi	11					11
Union Pacific stock	82¾					82¾
Utah	11					11
N. J. Central	90					90
Hannibal & St. Jo	11					11
Iron Mountain	15					15
C. C. C. & I.	60					60
Del. & Lack.	102					102
Carolina, Appd	7					7
S. Carolinas, Jndg	2					2
Missouri 6's	100					100

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48½	48¾	
Reading	23¾	24	
United Cos. of N. J	137	138	137
Phila. & Erie	9¾	10	
Phila. & Reading	24¾	24¾	
Lehigh Valley	49¾	50	
Allegheny Valley	10¾		
Central Transportation	17½		17½
Empire Transportation	17¾	18	
P. C. & St. L. Pr.	81	82	

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 109¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $237,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $15,000. Clearings $25,460,000. Sterling firm at 484@485.

GOLD.

Gold active, opening at 109¾ and closing at 109¾, the highest point of the day. Carrying rates 3@4 per cent. Loans also made flat. The European news, which continued warlike up to the close, caused the advance to-day.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and higher in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds firm, state securities steady. The general market, with the exception of coal shares, was strong and buoyant, the improvement ranging from ¼ to 2¾ per cent. and was most marked in Lake Shore, Michigan Central, St. Paul, Northwestern preferred and New York Central. Lake Shore ranged between 57¾ and 59¾, closing at 59¾. Michigan Central advanced to 93¾, closed at 93¾. Pitts. Fort Wayne common rose to 130 and preferred to 60½. Northwestern preferred to 67¾. New York Central to 103 and Western Union to 71¾. These stocks closed at a reaction of from ¼ to ⅝ per cent. The advance in Pittsburgh line shares was partly due to the large traffic and also reports that cattle freights had been advanced from Chicago east from thirty-five to forty-five cents, and that other freights would be advanced soon. The large grain receipts at the West, particularly at Chicago, where the figures for the first two weeks of October show a gain of 7½ per cent. over last year, imparted more buoyancy to grange stocks. The pressure of grain freights is so great that for the prompt movement to the seaboard higher rates than recently tariff are offered. It is said among grain merchants of South street that there is much more confidence expressed among shippers of grain and that the market is firmer. Liverpool markets are considerably improved. New Jersey Central fell off to 35 and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 78¾, closing at 37¾ and 78¾ respectively. In the case of the latter there was a deficiency of from 8@8½ per cent. between sales of cash and regular. Transactions were 173,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 30,600 Western Union, 20,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 8,000 Lake Shore, 34,000 Michigan Central, 10,600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 11,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel	71	Rock Island	101¾
Quicksilver	15	Sc. Paul	29¾
Do. preferred	16	Do. preferred	50
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	8
Mariposa	6	Do. preferred	15
Do. preferred	14	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	109¾	Terre Haute	4
Wells-Fargo Exp	70	Do. preferred	15
American Express	61	Chicago & Alton	102
United States Ex	76	Do. preferred	135
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	11
Erie	19¾	Delaware & Lack	78¾
Do. preferred	35	Atlantic & P. Tel	16
Harlem	135	Missouri Pacific	33¾
Do. preferred	138	Atlantic & P. pref	95
Michigan Central	46¾	Indiana Central	8¾
Panama	125	Burl'g'n & Quincy	114¾
Lake Shore	59¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	10¾
Illinois Central	84	Union Pac. stock	82¾
Cleve and Pitts	93½	Central Pac. bonds	105
Northwestern	36¾	Union Pac. bonds	106¾
Do. preferred	66¾	Do. land grants	100¾
C. C. & I. C.	60	Do. S. F. bonds	91¾
New Jersey Cent.	136¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	New 5's	114¾
5-20's, 1865	113	New 4½'s	107¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	10-40's, registered	114½
5-20's, 1867	115¾	10-40's, coupons	115¾
5-20's, 1868	116¼	Currency 6's	124¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¾	Virginia, new	27
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	107¾
Virginia, old	27		

LONDON, October 17, 5 P. M.—There has been a panic on the Stock Exchange in some of the foreign bonds, this afternoon, principally in Russian, which have been largely offered at a decline from 2½ to 5 per cent. Hungarian were also very heavy and declined 2 per cent.; Turkish declined from 1 to 1¼ per cent.; Egyptian, Portuguese, Uruguary and Austrian from ¼ to ¾ per cent.; Peruvian from ¾ to 1¾ per cent., and French ¼ per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £72,000. Consols to 5-12, United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107¾; do 1867, 105¾; 10-40's, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 97; Erie 9¾; preferred 17.

PARIS, October 17.—Rentes 108 francs 32½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 17.—United States bonds—New 5's 105¾.

NEW ORLEANS, October 17.—Gold 109¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. discount; sterling exchange 528.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 17, 1876.

The steady character of trade affairs did not alter materially to-day, and wholesale business generally moved along in the usual groove. It was not the positions reported yesterday, with only a few and unimportant exceptions, the principal among which was another slight drop in petroleum. As a general thing the aspect of trade affairs must be described as unchanged, looking for any volume, the following being the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,288
Corn, bush	10,000
Wheat, bus	822
Barley, bbls	200
Rye, bbls	97
Oats, bus	5,048
Potatoes, ₩ bus	1,200
Apples, ₩ bbl	200
Bacon, pcs	1,300
Bacon, lbs	10,000
Hay, bales	172

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade in grain continues quiet but steady. Wheat is in good milling demand for prime grades at firm prices. We quote prime to choice red winter at $1 20@1 25; amber do $1 26@1 27; white at 1 26@1 30. Corn is steady without very active demand. We quote shelled at 56@57c for prime yellow; 55@56c for high-mixed; 54@55c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 50@52c for prime yellow and 55c for mixed. Oats were fairly active at yesterday's prices. Receipts are somewhat increased, but a good demand exists to-day. Market quite firm. We quote prime white at 37@38c; mixed do 36@37c. Rye firm, with a rather light supply. Holders quote at 65@66c. Barley is moderately active and steady. We quote at 90@$1 10 for good to prime spring. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The re is an active market with a strong upward tendency on nearly all grades of choice bands. The quality of the stocks offering now is much superior to what it was a year ago, which justifies the higher ten leucy of the market. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for the standards of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@7 00; white wheat at $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 50@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Indiana $6 50@6 75; cornmeal 70c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $6 00 ₩ barrel; kegs $3 25; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₩ barrel.

HAY—The demand is light and the market shows some little tendency toward firmness but is not quotably advanced. We note sales of loose from country wagons at 12 00@16 00 per ton. Baled: Sales on track $12 00@13 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote bran at $11 50@12 00 for coarse and mixed; middlings $14 00@16 00; mixing $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The supply continues fully up to the demand and prices continue unchanged. Stocks in first hands are not very heavy, but the reports from the country indicate abundant supplies. We quote as follows, viz.: small white navy $1 15@1 25 ₩ bushel.

BROOM-CORN—The demand for choice grades of No. 2 is active and prices firm. Dull and inferior stock hurl with sales at 2@3½c, as to quality; hulls and tow brush at 1½@2c. We quote: Green 5½@6c; red tipped 5½@5½c; inferior 3½@4c; crooked 3@3½c.

BUTTER—The market was easy as reported yesterday, stocks being ample for all requirements at 17c for common and 18@19c for choice; the grades were in fair demand and sold tolerably well at quotations, while common to medium grades were dull and nominal. We quote prime to choice solid packed 16@20c; do rolls 16@18c; choice to fancy print 22@25c.

CHEESE—The demand is active and prices are firm, with a continued upward tendency. We quote prime Spaulding's full cream at 12½@13c; jobbing at 14c. New York Goshen rules at 12½@14c in round lots; 15@15½c in a jobbing way.

CHESTNUTS—Are in ample supply and rather quiet at $2 40@2 50 ₩ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply with a moderate demand. Prices range at $10 00@12 00 ₩ barrel.

CIDER—Ree lots are liberal and the market is easy. The low price of apples and to the scarcity of cider, which now ranges from $3 00@4 00 ₩ barrel.

HONEY—The supply is large and prices are easy. We quote dried apples at 3@3c per lb; dried peaches 9@12c.

EGGS—The demand is active and prices were firm at yesterday's figures. We heard of occasional sales in small lots above our figures, but generally enough to establish prices. We quote at 20c per dozen.

FRESH FRUITS—Grapes are almost out of market and the trade in that fruit is no longer important. Prices range from $3 00@3 50 per cwt. Pears, $2 00@2 50 per bushel.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@25c ₩ lb; domestic 20c ₩ lb.

POULTRY—Is in fair demand. We quote chickens by the coop at 5@6c ₩ lb; ducks, 7@8c; geese, 8@9c; turkeys, 10@12c.

POTATOES—Receipts are somewhat larger but have not yet attained very large proportions. Values are rather easier and have materially altered. We quote Irish at 75@85c per bush from store; Jersey sweets $3 00@3 25 per barrel; Baltimores $2 25@2 75 per barrel.

SEEDS—The market is easy and rather quiet. Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 15 per bushel. Cloverseed is quiet and easy at $7 50@8 00 ₩ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 14@16c for best city makes.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off. We quote at $2 00@2 50 per bbl.

Provisions.

The demand continues moderate but dealers consider the volume of their business tolerably satisfactory for the season. Prices are generally steady and unchanged without any noticeable tendency toward either an advance or decline.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8½c ₩ pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11½c.

CURED MEATS—Hams—Sugar-cured were unchanged at 15c ₩ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 16c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was quoted at 12c. Beef tongues, ₩ dozen, are quoted at $8 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote in refined lard in 3-lb pails 11c ₩ lb; half barrels 12¼c ₩ lb; in buckets 13c ₩ lb; in 3-lb caddies 13½c ₩ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14c ₩ lb; in 3-lb pails 14c ₩ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₩ lb; in 6-lb pails 15¾c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is firmer. We quote extra at 87c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c ₩ gallon; No. 2 at 65c; miners' oil, white winter, 62c; yellow winter 60c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 50 ₩ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 9@9½c ₩ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₩ lb; rough 3½@4c ₩ lb.

Groceries.

The trade in the leading grocery staples continued rather sluggish to-day, and there was not much change to note in our report. Prices are unchanged and steady as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	*Sugars.*	₩ lb.
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	10¼@11 c
Choice Rio	23	Standard A	10¼@10¾c
Prime Rio	22	Do. extra C	10@10¼c
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yel	9¾@10c
Ordinary Rio	19	C—yellow	9¼@9¾c
Java	30	Franklin, B	10@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Golden C	10c
Rio, in papers	27	Crushed	11½c
2lb grades do	26	Powdered	11½c
1lb grades do	25	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	35	*Molasses.*	40@45c
Java, in bulk	34@36	Syr'ps ch. N. O.	35@38c
Teas.		Prime	32@36c
Young Hyson	22@31	Good	30@32c
Gunpowder	30@	Fair	28@30c
Imperial	30@	Ex. white drips	26@28c
Japan	25@	Sugar drips	25c
Oolong	25@	Lower grades	20@22c
Fancy do	1 00	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	30@	Irish soap, ₩ box	$4 25
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₩ box	4 75
Choice Carl'a	6½@7	Babbitt's best, ₩ box	6 25
Fancy do	6	Gold dust	6 25
Rangoon	7	California, ₩ box	4 50
Louisiana	6	*Sales.*	
Starch.		Bi-carb, in bxs	4½@5½c
Pearl	7½@8	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Silver Gloss	9c	Sal soda, in kegs	2½@3c
Corn	7½@10½	*Candles.*	
Spices (whole.)		Star, full wt	16
Cloves	45 c	Stearine	16@18c
Alspice	17 c	Mould	16@16½c
Cassia	33@35 c	Paraffine	18 c
Nutmegs	1 15		
Pepper	18 c		

FISH—We have no change to report in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales regular. The card rates are:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.	
Extra No. 1 shore	$25 00	Round herrings	$ 50
mackerel	25 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Pickled shad	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lge Georges cod	
No. 2 medium	11 00	fish, ₩ lb	6
Large No. 3	9 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₩ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, bx	75
No. 1 trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Layers, old, per box $2 25@3 00; London layers, new, $3 75; Valentias, old, 9½c ₩ lb; new do, 12½c; sultanas 16c. Dates 8½@9c ₩ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 20c. Prunes 6½. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 30c; do Jordan 36c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—$7 50 ₩ box. Oranges $7 50 ₩ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₩ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 cans per doz, $2 00; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 70; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do $2 40; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 lb cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 85; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

October 17.—The market was quiet and weak to-day with a decline in crude of about 10c from yesterday's figures. Refined was droopy and rather weak in sympathy.

CRUDE—The market to-day has been dull with moderate transactions, and a still further depreciation in value. Opening at $3 47½, the price declined during the morning on slight offerings to $3 43¾ and again latter to $3 40. From this point a reaction set in and during the afternoon a stronger feeling prevailed $3 42½ being now bid. Shipment grades were neglected. The few sales made are at about spot prices. Union pipe lines are now below Unite and Conduit. Well rates are the same as reported.

REFINED—The market ruled easy, and while refiners held at firmer rates, the general tendency of values was toward easier prices. Quotations are nominally unchanged, but most bids are at a reduction of 1@ from former prices. We quote in part lots of five hundred and thousand barrels at 21¼@22c; car load lots to the home trade at 22½@23c; Philadelphia and Baltimore delivery are quoted at 24@22½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, October 17.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The market opened at $3 45¾ bid for United, spot, and $3 43¾ asked, with sales at the inside figure. The market advanced to $3 55¾, and a few lots changed hands at $3 56. Six o'clock the best square bids were $3 48¾, and there were a few offerings at $3 49¾. In the evening the feeling was a little better, and the market for United finally closed at about $3 46¾. Shipment continues dull and inactive, and is hardly quotable. The prices bid are about the same as the cliquese unpaid. Sales and resales were 34,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, October 17, closing 16.—There are no new features in this market and the important demand is in advance, but refiners are not urging business and quote as before. Crude in bulk is quoted at 13½c in tank; refining order 17¼c; refined in cases 30@31c; naphtha 14c for city; refined 26c. At Baltimore refined rules 26c; six cases in bond sold at 13½c.

OIL CITY, October 17.—Market dull and weak at $3 47¾ bid for United, with nothing doing; immediate shipments $3 42½ to 52, with no transactions.

ROUSTABOUT, October 17.—Market quiet and dull at $3 45.

TITUSVILLE, October 17.—Market firmly held at $3 47½@3 48 bid.

PARKERS, October 17.—United $3 43¾ bid; $3 43¾ asked; market quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—Market quiet with buyers and sellers both standing off, standard white crude 13½@; cases 30c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 17.—Petroleum quiet and nominal; crude 13½c; refined 26c; cases 30c; naphtha 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—Petroleum nominal; crude in bulk 13½@14c; refined 25½@26c.

LIVERPOOL, October 17.—Refined petroleum 10½@10½; spirits do 10d.

LONDON, October 17.—Refined petroleum 10¾d.

ANTWERP, October 17.—Refined petroleum 25¾ francs.

CLEVELAND, October 17.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white 110 degrees test, 25c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Crude receipts by A. V. R. R.....Barrels. 241
Refined shipments by A. V. R. R.....100

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND BRONWEIN—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₩ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 16@1 17 ₩ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 22c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 18c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Peru Mills, cloth 42c; do 2 lb brushed 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ cans $1 50 ₩ dozen; ½ cans $2 85; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $20 00; 10 lb boxes 40c ₩ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BAILING—The demand is good for prime qualities. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of bailing:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1½ inch wide	$ 05	5 inches wide	$ 54
1¾ inches wide	12	5½ inches wide	60
2 inches wide	15	6 inches wide	66
2½ inches wide	21	7 inches wide	78
3 inches wide	30	8 inches wide	90
3½ inches wide	36	10 inches wide	1 14
4 inches wide	42	12 inches wide	1 38
4½ inches wide	48	14 inches wide	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at steady prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 40
No. 5 hurl	2 75
No. 6 hurl	3 00
No. 3 carpet	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	3 75
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 25
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25
Parlor, (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Bisses brooms	75@1 00

HIDES AND LEATHER—The trade continues strong, with satisfactory transactions. We note sole leather of good quality is scarce and firm with a good demand. Hides are dull with light trade. Quotations are as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country	30@ 33
Oak sole, city	33@ 36
Red sole, B. A. heavy and mid	27@ 28
Red sole, Orinoco	27@ 28
Red sole, good dept	25@ 26
Oak, rough	24@ 26
Harness, city oak	30@ 32
Harness, country	28@ 30
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@ 28
Lodi, oak soles, ₩ doz	31 00
Fair skirting	37@ 40
Fair bridle, ₩ doz	84 00@96 00
Fair leather	30@ 33
Finished calf	90@$1 25
Finished upper, ₩ foot	38@ 45
Finished kips	50@ 90

Hides.

Green salted cows	6½@7
Green salted steers, light	7½@8
Green salted steers, heavy	8½@9¼
Green salted calf, light	9 @11
Green butcher cows	5½
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	11

LIME—The demand is active at $120 ₩ for Kentucky rough.

NAILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 85c; do extra, 75c; do No. 1, 65c; do light, 60c; degrees fire test, 300; cotton oil (dark color), 30c; do (light color), 35c; No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; do 32 degrees gravity, 40@42c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 30@32c; do 32 degrees gravity, 40@42c; fair to good, few lots light, $3 20@3 40; heavy $5 75@5 95; selected singers $6 10@6 15; about ten cars unsold.

CHICAGO, October 17.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. Shipments 100 head. Market dull and heavy; nominal for stockers and feeders; $3 00@3 75 for fair to light; closed dull and drooping.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000 head. Shipments 2,700 head. Market dull and 5@10c lower, closing rather more active but weak; common rough heavy to light bacon $5 50@5 75; fair to good $5 80@6 00; choice heavy smooth $6 10@6 15.

Sheep—Receipts 800 head. Market is a good demand for fat, the few on sale closing strong; only sales at $4 50@4 87½.

WATERTOWN, October 17.—Cattle—Receipts 1,815 head. Best sold off early at full prices but slim lots were 12½@25c lower; choice $7 50@7 75; extra $7 00@7 50; first quality $6 00@6 75; second do $5 00@5 75; third do $4 00@5 75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 9,556 head. Prices run on best lots 50c off, and on ordinary flocks the reduction was 75c@$1 00. Trade slow at the decline; in lots $1 50@2 00@2 50@3 00; extra $3 25@4 00; spring lambs $4 50@5 50.

ST. LOUIS, October 17.—Hogs—Light shipping and Yorkers $5 40@5 60; bacon $5 50@5 70; butchers' $5 70@5 80.

CINCINNATI, October 17.—Hogs steady; common light $5 00@5 20; fair to good light $5 40@5 70; heavy $5 80@6 05.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, October 17.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat active, firm and higher, closing easier; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 09¾ cash; $1 09¾ November; $1 11 December; No. 3, 98c; rejected 82@83c. Corn firm; 42¾c cash; 42¾c November. Oats quiet; 31¼c allround. Rye steady; 59c cash; 58c November. Pork unsettled, but generally higher for options; new $15 75; old, cash, $16 25; $15 50@15 75 October; $15 62½@15 75 year. Lard dull; new 9¾c; old, cash, 10¼c; 9 20@9 40c November; 9 30@9 32½c the year. Bulkmeats quiet and firm; shoulders 7¾c; clear ribs 9¾ at 10.

Latest—Closing: Wheat was stronger and higher; $1 11¾ November; $1 12¾ December. Corn dries 1½c; 42@43c cash; 43¾c November. Oats higher; 32½c cash; 33½c December. Pork higher; $15 95 October; $15 92½@15 05 the year. Lard higher; 9.35c the year.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts 9,000 barrels. Rye flour steady at $4 50@5 10. Cornmeal steady at $2 75@3 10. Wheat firm; receipts 81,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 10@1 17; No. 2 Milwaukee new, $1 24; old, $1 28; white State $1 30; amber do $1 30. Rye steady; Western 72½@73c; State 69@69c. Barley and malt steady; No. 1 in moderate demand; receipts 190,000 bushels; Canada 90c; nominal, on steamer, 88c. Corn 1@2c lower; receipts 280,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 29@29c. Hay firm; shipping 70@75c; prime unchanged. Hops scarce at 16@19c. Pork unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; long middles nominal. Lard unchanged; prime steam 9¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese—Dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 06. Port wine, 5 years old, $2 50. Sugar quiet; refined 9¾@10c; C 8¼@8¾c; extra C 9¼@9½c; yellow 8¾@8¾c; coffee C 10½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow dull; common to good 7@7½c. Rosin steady at $1 60@1 65. Turpentine firm at 36c. Eggs steady; Western 22@25c. Pork unchanged. Beef quiet; cut meats quiet; long clear city 9¼@9½c. Lard unchanged; prime steam quoted: Western 10@10c.

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 25, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 17, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
				—WIND.—		
7 A.M.	29 946	47	40 5	W.	S m'ls	Fair.
2 P.M.	29 938	58	36.5	N.	15 m'ls	Clear.
9 P.M.	30 168	45	68	N.	2 m'ls	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.025 Highest thermom.. 58
Mean thermom.... 48.7 Lowest thermom.... 43

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, October 17, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barom.	Ther	Rainf'l in last eight hours.	State of weather.
Cairo	30.07	50	..	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.04	46	..	Clear.
Davenport	30.02	54	..	Clear.
Denver	29.95	52	..	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.06	48	..	Clear.
Keokuk	29.95	53	..	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.94	54	..	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.07	50	..	Clear.
Memphis	30.04	56	..	Clear.
Nashville	30.07	46	..	Clear.
Omaha	29.93	39	..	Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.14	43	..	Clear.
Portland, Org.	29.58	60	42	Lt. rain.
Salt Lake	29.97	46	..	Clear.
San Diego	30.00	66	..	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.02	66	48	Lt. rain.
Santa Fe, N.M.	29.75	46	..	Clear.
Shreveport	30.04	58	..	Clear.
St. Louis	30.06	52	..	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.06	62	..	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.98	56	..	Fair.

Temperance Convention.

The Woman's Temperance Union of the Twenty-second Congressional district, will hold a mass convention at the Alliance rooms, Thursday, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of business pertaining to the coming national convention. Each society is requested to send three delegates.

Missionary Meeting.

A mass meeting of the ladies mission circles connected with the Baptist Churches in Pennsylvania, will be held this afternoon at three o'clock in the chapel of the Fourth avenue Baptist church. Several addresses will be made by able speakers. Recent letters from missionaries will be read. A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of the city and vicinity to be present.

Another Death.

John Higgins, who was employed as a laborer in Zug's iron mill at the time of the explosion, on Thursday last, and who had his skull fractured by being struck by a piece of the boiler, died at eleven o'clock Monday night. The deceased leaves a wife and six children, who are in the most destitute circumstances. The attention of the Relief Committee is called to this case as one demanding immediate relief.

The West Deer Murder.

The wife of the cattle dealer, Henry Shafter, who was murdered on the Kittanning road a few days ago, called at the Mayor's office, in Allegheny city, yesterday morning, and identified the pocket-book which was found on the person of Lenkner, when arrested, and which contained the bloody money as her own pocket-book, and said she had carried it herself for more than a year. She was positive in her identification of the book, pointing out a seam in it which she had sewed with white thread.

A Card.

To the Press of Pittsburgh:

I desire to make acknowledgment of the kindness of the daily papers of the city in publishing gratis full advertisements of the concerts given on Monday night for the benefit of the sufferers by the explosion at Zug's mill.

I also return my thanks to the newspaper proprietors, the clergy of Pittsburgh, the Gounod Club, and the public generally for their generous support on behalf of this worthy object.

P. S. GILMORE,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1876.

The Allegheny Burglary.

A hearing was had yesterday morning before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, in the case of Dennis Connor and Andrew Coolhoff, charged on oath of Mrs. Keyes with entering her house, in the 8th ward, Allegheny, on last Saturday morning, and taking away a number of articles of clothing, etc. Each was held in the sum of $1,000 bail for court, and Cyrus Coulter, in whose possession the stolen goods were found, was held for court to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods. Coolhoff, in giving his evidence, implicated another party, who is now at large. A warrant will be issued for the arrest of the accused.

A Sad Fatality.

Mr. James E. Hartzell, formerly a member of the press of this city, received the sad intelligence yesterday that his father, Mr. George Hartzell, was run over and killed Monday afternoon, by the Day Express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near East Conemaugh. It appears Mr. Hartzell had left his home in Johnstown in the morning, with the intention of going up the road to gather ginseng, and bought a ticket to South Fork. It seems evident that he started to walk back from the station named, and when passing the viaduct he was run over by the train mentioned. He was walking on the south track, having stepped out of the way to avoid a train that was coming down, and although walking toward the approaching one, he failed to see it until too late to get out of the way. The pilot of the engine struck him, and he was knocked between the two tracks, his death being instantaneous. The remains were taken home for interment. Mr. James E. Hartzell left this city for Johnstown a few days ago.

Boiler Explosions.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have just been reading the testimony given at the investigation into the cause of the late disastrous explosion at the mill of Zug & Co., and the testimony in particular of W. E. Russell, Boiler Inspector, seems to "hit the nail right on the head" in relation to these matters. He says, "There is a great defect in our law. The inspector has no control over the engineers." We may inspect a boiler to-day and find it all right and in charge of a competent engineer, and to-morrow a different person altogether be placed in charge." The same law should be applied to land engineers that govern marine engineers."

Now, it does seem as if our law only went about half way in prescribing that boilers and machinery shall be found in good order, and saying nothing about the qualifications of the person whose business it is to manage the same. Nothing will take the place of care and skill in the management of these terrible agencies of steam. It is to be hoped that the same law governing marine engineers or a similar one will be applied to our land engineers. Practically our law is little better than it was twenty years ago. Too often are we startled by the news of such harrowing disasters as befel the iron mill last Tuesday, and we should guard at all possible points against them.

Perhaps with all skill these explosions cannot be altogether prevented, and that the explosion mentioned was of the character that no human foresight could have guarded against; still we must do the best we can with our best light.

I must not be understood as reflecting on the engineer in charge of the mill at Zug & Co.'s, about whom I know nothing, except that he is spoken of as a worthy and careful man; but I speak for the general interests of the public, and hoping never more to hear of such fearful disasters in our midst.

VICTOR.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS

AT LIBRARY.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held outside of the cities was held last Friday evening at Library, Snowden township. The Snowden Township Hayes and Wheeler Cavalry, numbering two hundred men and horses, and the Snowden Township Ernett Club, numbering seventy-five voters, were out in their new uniforms, presenting a very fine appearance and received quite an ovation from the citizens. Nearly every house in Library and along the roads over which the clubs marched were illuminated and decorated with flags and lanterns. The meeting was organized in front of Walker's store, with the following officers:

Chairman—Colonel Wm. Espy.
Vice Chairmen—Peter Simmons, James Rogers, Henry Donaldson, Jos. W. Phillips and Wm. T. Fife. Secretaries—T. M. Walkeny, W. J. Phillips and James Hultz.

Hon. Ernett Ernett was introduced and received with great enthusiasm. His speech was eloquent and argumentative throughout, and frequently applauded. He was followed by John H. Kerr and Robert S. Frazier, Esqs. The meeting was a grand success in every particular, fully 1,500 persons being present. Snowden township is good for an old-time Republican majority for the whole ticket.

AT EMSWORTH.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Emsworth on Monday evening. The commodious public school house was crowded to overflowing by the best citizens of the place, and the spirit displayed was of the most encouraging kind for the Republican cause. The organization was, Chairman, John S. Robb, Esq.; Vice Chairmen, J. F. Diffenbacher and William Knoderer; Secretaries, A. G. Courtney and J. H. Bell.

After a neat opening address by the Chairmen, eloquent and interesting speeches were made by N. G. Ayres, Esq., John S. Lambie, Esq., and Colonel Thomas M. Bayne.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A large Republican meeting was held on Monday evening in the Thirteenth ward, this city, which was addressed by H. A. Collier, Joseph M. Gazzam, Colonel Reaf and others.

OAKDALE.

Grand Republican Daylight Demonstration.

A Pleasing Affair—Addresses by Col. Daniels, of Virginia, Maj. Brown, W. D. Forten, Esq., and Col. Bayne.

The fact that the County Executive Committee had declined to arrange for a daylight demonstration and Mass Convention this campaign had no effect upon the Republicans of Chartiers Valley and the townships in the southwest end of the county. In previous Presidential campaigns, notably 1860 and 1864, they had had great gatherings in the vicinity of Noblestown and Oakdale and they determined that in this crisis they would come to the front as of old.

Messrs. George Y. McKee, W. J. Sterling, James McElheran, James Greer, Captain James Tidball, John Guest, David Johnston and other live Republicans took hold of the matter, and the result was the splendid demonstration of yesterday. One of the most pleasant features of the affair was the turnout of the ladies, both in the procession and at the meeting, and much credit is due to them for their participation in the affair.

The weather was beautiful and with the warm sunshine the decorations of the houses in the neighborhood of Oakdale and Noblestown showed brilliantly. The presence of the Great Western Band and the Lawrenceville Battalion from this city and the Grand Central Club of Allegheny, lent an interest to the occasion, and the boys were warmly received and applauded everywhere, while all the visiting clubs were handsomely entertained.

THE PROCESSION.

Shortly after ten o'clock the procession was formed at Oakdale, and then marched to Noblestown and back in the following order:

Grand Marshal—George Y. McKee.
Adjutant General—Captain John W. Nesbit.
Chief of Staff—John Scott, of Robinson township.
Aids—John De Haven, Jr., Finley township; Samuel J. Ewing, Moon township; Erastus Edmundson, Robinson township; George Speer, Stowe township; John McKnight, Chartiers township; Joseph Glenn, Scott township; J. G. Murray, Snowden township; Alex. Gillillin, Upper St. Clair township; James A. Ewing, Collier township; Captain Ralph White, Union township; Chris. Steele, Mansfield; Johnson Campbell, South Fayette township; Matthew Boland, Cecil township, Washington county; Wm. Hoffman, Smith township, Washington county; Robert Geary, Robinson township, Washington county.
Brass Band in Wagon.
Union Township Rangers, Mounted.
Great Western Band.
Lawrenceville Battalion,
Commanded by Col. Hamilton and Adjutant Cupples.
Seventeenth Ward Juvenile Club.
Eighteenth Ward Club.
Drum Corps.
Grand Central Club, Allegheny,
Capt. Joel Bigham.
Robinson Township Cavalry,
Moon Township Cavalry,
James Guy, Captain.
Findley Township Cavalry,
Capt. Wm. Barton.
Upper St. Clair and Snowden Cavalry,
Capt. Tidball.
Numerous buggies, wagons and other vehicles.
Old horse with banner and words "Like the Democratic platform, Shaky."
South Fayette delegation, wagons &c.
North Fayette delegation, large wagon handsomely decorated and drawn by twenty-four horses, and containing an apple tree hanging full of fruit.
McDonald Station Delegation.
Thirty-eight young ladies on horseback, with scarfs representing each State, W. J. McClane in charge.
Bridgeville Delegation.

THE MASS CONVENTION.

Upon returning dinner was had, and then the people, men, women and children assembled in mass convention in the beautiful fair grounds, where a fine stand had been erected and handsomely decorated. Among those present, we noticed from abroad and this city: Colonel Edward Daniels, of Virginia; Major A. M. Brown, Colonel Ballentine, Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, Major Russell Errett, A. H. Weaver, Esq., R. S. Frazer, Esq., John A. Fox, Esq., Mr. J. G. Murray, Dr. W. J. Gilmore.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Geo. Y. McKee, on whose motion the following officers were elected:

Chairman—Hon. John McDonald.

Vice Chairman—James McGale, of Finley township; William Rouser, of Moon township; Squire Davis, of Upper St. Clair township, William Glass, of Robinson township; D. C. Hultz, of Collier township; Penn Gibson, of Stowe township; Geo. Von Bonhurst, of Chartiers township; W. P. Ford, of Mansfield borough; Andy McNall, of Chartiers borough; Thomas Silk, of Scott township; Major Negley, of Union township; James Murray, of Upper St. Clair township; John Hopper, of S. Fayette township; John P. Scott, of Cecil township, Washington county.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

THE SPEECHES.

The first speaker introduced was Colonel Daniels, of Virginia, who made an earnest and able address of some length, covering the important national questions at issue in the election of a President, Vice President and members of Congress. He called attention to the fact that the rebels of the late war and all who sympathized with them are arrayed in solid phalanx with the Democratic party. Looking over the long list of eminent men in the Democratic party one is surprised at the names that were given the "go by" for the nomination of that party. There is Hancock, a true soldier and patriot, there is the gallant Thomas Ewing, a citizen-soldier of ability. Many others might be mentioned who would have honored the position. But the Democracy went by all these and they took for their standard bearer one who never, by word or deed, in the brave days of the nation aided its cause. They chose the man who never by word or deed aided the Government in its war for existence. A man who, at Chicago as chairman of a committee in the Democratic convention, reported a resolution "that the war was a failure and the strife should cease!" (Applause.) Can you give your vote to the men who aided the rebellion? (Cries of "No, we won't.")

The speaker next referred to the important questions pending concerning the good of the country. He spoke of the patriotic services of Governor Hayes, of his ability and trustworthiness, and of the danger that would follow the placing of the Government in the hands of the Democracy. He trusted that Pennsylvania would roll up such a majority as that there would be no such possibility as putting the reins of Government in the hands of Tilden and his associates. Vote? We'll do it. Look to your Representatives, to your Congressional delegates. Mr. Daniels spoke of Colonel Bayne and Major Errett as Republican candidates for Congress in the districts lying contiguous and referred to their worth and their fitness for the positions. He spoke of the late Confederate Congress, the acts of which were known to every one, and every one of whose acts were sufficient to show the danger to the interests of Pennsylvania and the whole country in a Democratic House of Representatives. Colonel Bayne was a soldier and man of ability. Major Errett was one of the founders of the party that had freed the slaves and had saved the nation. See to it, he said, that they both have a rousing majority. [Applause.]

W. D. Forten, Esq., the eloquent colored citizen of Philadelphia, was next introduced and made a telling speech which was attentively listened to and frequently applauded. He gave numerous good and sufficient reasons why he was a Republican. He asked if after all the struggle we had passed we should now give up what we had won. The safety of the country, the future of the depended upon the Republican party. The industries of the State of Pennsylvania, particularly, depend upon the Republican party. If we fail now it may only result in another bloody battle. Vote the Republican ticket and you vote to sustain the union, you vote for free schools.

Major A. M. Brown being next introduced was warmly received. He made, as usual, a powerful and interesting speech, interspersed with amusing anecdotes, which were well received. He complimented the ladies for their attendance, and said that they were, of course, against Samuel J. Tilden, an old bachelor for President. Mr. Brown spoke of Tilden's want of sympathy with the war and of the doings of the late Democratic Congress. Allegheny county had sent two Democrats to the House of Representatives, for which she might well be ashamed. The desperate character of the work of some of the Democracy was shown but a few days ago in Pittsburgh, when a ruffian, who boasted that he had voted the Democratic ticket eight times in Indiana, when drunk, shot down an unoffending citizen in cold blood. This shows how necessary to maintain the Republican party.

Col. Thomas M. Bayne, Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district, was next introduced and loudly applauded. He dwelt upon the importance of the campaign now pending and fairly answered the charges of corruption made against the Republican party. Col. Bayne produced the record and showed how far the loss to the government by bad officials had been under Democratic rule over that had been under Republican. He recited the record of Republican and dwelt upon the doings of the late Democratic Congress where Union soldiers were turned from place to give room for late rebels.

The speech of Colonel Bayne was an able one and was frequently applauded. Train time came, however, and it was necessarily cut short. The large audience dispersed with the Great Western Band playing "Sweet By and By," and the large delegation from Pittsburgh and Allegheny returned home much pleased with their trip.

THE Humane Society will meet this afternoon. A full attendance of members is requested.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Another Relief Meeting—Appointment of Collectors—The Gilmore's Band Contribution, &c., &c.

The Executive Committee appointed at the citizens' relief meeting met in the Mayor's office at three o'clock yesterday afternoon to appoint collectors to take up subscriptions for the relief of the Zug' mill sufferers. Messrs. James Boyd, Wm. Woods, Dr. Woods, W. N. Riddle, John Negraw and Chairman John S. Slagle were present.

T. E. Hewitt was elected Secretary.

Mr. Slagle suggested that the committee place a subscription book in the hands of some one connected with each of the leading manufacturing firms in this vicinity, with request to collect in their respective establishments, and then appoint committees to canvass each of the principal business streets of the two cities, with a few other committees who can collect at large. The suggestion was embodied in a resolution by Mr. Riddle, and adopted.

The committee agreed to apportion the city into districts, and to put a collector or collectors in charge of each district. The districts and collectors are as follows:

First district—Penn street from Monongahela river to Eleventh street, taking in the cross streets, and including Duquesne Way. Alderman Samuel Anderson and Gilbert Follansbee were appointed collectors.

Second district—Penn street, from Eleventh street to Thirty-third street, taking in the cross streets to the Allegheny river. Alderman C. O'Donnell and Christian Woods.

Third district—Liberty street, from the Monongahela river to Eleventh street and cross streets below Liberty street to Penn street. A. Lane and Isaac Reese.

Fourth district—Liberty street, from Eleventh street to Thirty-third street, and cross streets below Liberty to Penn. John Torley and Wm. J. Dixon.

Fifth district—Market and Ferry streets, and cross streets below Market street. John G. Holmes and Samuel Fulton, of Fulton & Sons.

Sixth district—Wood street, and cross streets to Market street. Charles Neale, of Whitmore, Wolf, Lane & Co., and William P. Thompson.

Seventh district—Smithfield street, and cross streets to Wood street. John Shipton and John McD. Crossan, of the Monongahela House.

Eighth district—Grant and Ross streets, and cross streets to Smithfield street. Geo. T. Oliver, Esq., and John Wilson.

Ninth district—Wylie avenue and cross streets to Grant street, Alderman Butler and George Chalmers.

Tenth district—Fifth avenue from the Court House to Soho, Harry F. Dannells and Edwin Bindley.

Eleventh district—Lawrenceville, from Thirty-third street to the Cemetery, Captain John A. Fox, Jacob Wainwright and James B. Young.

Twenty-fourth ward—William McClurg, Joseph Leesebeck.

Twenty-fifth ward—Robert B. Brown, Harrison Estep, John L. Jordan.

Twenty-sixth ward—James Reed, Harvey B. Chess, John Carle, George Fox.

Twenty-seventh ward—Jenkin Jones, B. H. Hartman, Esq.

Twenty-eighth ward—B. J. Stenger, Captain Isaac Kline, John Adams.

Twenty-ninth ward—John D. Evans, Thomas Miller.

Thirtieth ward—Jacob Vichestein, Hon. Miles S. Humphreys.

Thirty-third ward—John Loughran.

Thirty-fourth ward—A. W. Foster.

Thirty-sixth ward—Michael Rogers, Nathaniel Ballentine.

Thirty-fifth ward—Deputy Mayor James Martin.

Thirty-first ward—Joseph Scheel, Wm. Klein.

Thirty-second ward—Dr. McCormick, Thomas Carter.

ALLEGHENY.

First—West of Federal and south of Ohio and Western; Alex. Patterson, Morrison Foster.

Second—West of Federal and north of Ohio and Western; Alfred Slack, R. F. Bauman.

Third—East of Federal and north of Ohio and Chestnut; John Ogden, Peter Bolster, Alderman.

Fourth—East of Federal and south of Ohio to Chestnut; J. C. Patterson and Peter Walter.

Fifth—All east of Chestnut; Geo. Mone and Jas. Calleny.

The following gentlemen were appointed to collect at large: Mr. James Montooth, David R. Porter, John A. Myler, Commodore Kountz, of Allegheny; Hon. O. Phillips, Mayor of Allegheny; Dr. P. D. Parchment, of the East End; John H. McElroy, President Pittsburgh Gas Company, and George W. McClure.

A list of all the manufacturers in the city was prepared by the committee, and each of them will be furnished with a collection book.

A motion by Mr. Riddle that all collectors in the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and other places be required to report daily to the Treasurer of the Relief Fund, Mr. Joseph Laurent, cashier of the German National Bank, the several sums collected by them, so that the lists may be published from day to day, was adopted.

Chairman Slagle appointed the following gentlemen the committee on distribution of the relief fund: Hon. James Taylor, Anthony Meyer, John S. Graft, & Co., John R. McCune and General Charles L. Fitzhugh, of Shoenberger & Co.

This committee will select their own chairman.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That no money shall be paid from the relief fund except by check of the Committee on Distribution drawn on the Treasurer.

A communication was received from Mayor McCarthy in regard to the contribution of $800 by Gilmore's band, which is noted elsewhere.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Gilmore Band, and it was ordered that the check be turned over to the Treasurer of the fund.

The collection books were submitted to the committee and approved. On the top cover the seal of the city of Pittsburgh is printed, and below this is the following printed certificate:

PITTSBURGH, October 17, 1876.

This is to certify that the ..... ward, city of ..... is authorized to make collections for the relief of the sufferers by the explosion at Zug's mill.

[Signed] W. C. MCCARTHY, Mayor.

After resolving that the members of the committee should meet in Municipal Hall this morning and arrange for the distribution of the collection books, the committee adjourned.

BAPTIST MEETINGS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

The interest still deepens in the Ministerial Union at Fourth avenue church. Rev. J. M. Pendleton, D. D., read a paper entitled "Corrective Church Discipline." The essay was replete with practical suggestions, and gave rise to a number of questions which were happily answered by the writer. Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., editor of the *National Baptist* discoursed on "The relation of the ministry to education." The speaker handled his subject in an interesting and instructive manner. He reasoned forcibly on the necessity of every man to make the most he can of himself, and then use his powers for the glory of God and the good of humanity. He advocated the education of men and women for "leaders in society" as well as for the ministry. The papers were requested for publication.

In the evening the thirty-seventh session of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society was called to order by Rev. Dr. Shadrach of Indiana. Rev. B. Griffith, D. D., of Philadelphia, offered prayer. Rev. T. J. Hutchenson, of Wilksbarre, Pa., preached from 1 Cor., X1:21. The speaker found in the text "The decision of an unerring judgement." "The provision of an effective remedy" "The operation of a perfect method" "The energy of a settled purpose."

The exercises of this morning will be addresses on the subject of Religious Education, by Rev. J. A. Kelly, of Lewisburg; Rev. J. G. Walker, of Philadelphia; Rev. L. B. Solomon, of Sharon, Pa.

The afternoon and evening will be devoted to State missionary work.

Rev. Thomas Cook, the world renowned tourist, was called upon, and spoke very pleasantly of his travels in this and other countries.

A mass meeting of Ladies' Missionary Circles will be held at three o'clock P. M. to-day.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Number of Deaths in the City During the Past Week.

Following is the official report of deaths in this city for the week ending October 14:

Scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 1; chol. diarrhoea, 2; small-pox, 1; pyemia, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 2; tabes mesenterica, 1; hemiplegia, 1; infantile convulsions, 3; convulsions, 1; valve disease of heart, 1; croup, 5; laryngitis, 2; bronchitis, 3; bronchial catarrh, 1; pneumonia, 6; congestion of lungs, 1; diarrhœa, 2; premature birth, 1; old age, 1; debility, 2; boiler explosion, 10; railroad accident, 1; run over by wagon, 1; unknown, 1. Total, 10.

White 67; colored, 3. Married, 16; single, 42; widows, 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 41; other parts of the U. S., 7; Germany, 3; Ireland, 6; Wales, 2; Poland, 1. Localities—City wards, 57; West Pa. hospital, 1; Mercy hospital, 2.

Of these, 5 were under one year; from 1 to 2 years, 8; from 2 to 5 years, 11, from 5 to 10 years, 5; from 15 to 20 years, 5; from 20 to 30 years, 6; from 30 to 40 years, 4; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 5; from 60 to 70 years, 1; from 70 to 80 years, 2; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

Alleged "Queer" Shover Arrested.

Michael Hefferon was arrested in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, about eight o'clock last night by Officer George McConkey. It appears the prisoner visited two confectioneries and a saloon in the ward mentioned, at each of which places he purchased some trifle and paid for the same with a bogus coin purporting to be a silver half dollar. He was locked up and will be handed over to the United States authorities to day.

MRS. VAN COTT.

The Great Revivalist at Butler Street M. E. Church Last Evening—A Powerful Revival in Progress.

A much larger audience assembled in the Butler street M. E. Church last evening than at any time since the revival services under the supervision of the great revivalist, Mrs. Van Cott, began.

The capacious church was crowded to its fullest capacity by a deeply interested audience. Mrs. Van Cott took for her text the words, "Nothing but leaves," from which she preached a most powerful sermon, in the course of which she said: It is God's will that we bear much fruit to His honor instead of, as too many do, nothing but leaves. I was wandering, she said, what the Master would say to those who swung open the church door and pass in and out without conviction or conversion, whether the Master would not say to them in judgment, "Nothing but leaves." Tell you, as God is God, if you come to the judgment bar with nothing but leaves, your sentence will be "depart from me ye cursed."

What will the minister who delivers the Word of God to a famishing and dying world, and fails to do his entire duty, do when he appears at the judgment bar of God and have nothing else but dried and withered leaves to his account?

I beseech you, hear my prayer to-night, if you feel that you are nothing but dried and withered leaves. I beseech you, give your hearts to Christ just now. I invoke the blessing of God upon you, that you may be enabled to give Him something more than withered leaves. May God help us all this night to gird on the whole armor that the church may be something more than dry and shriveled leaves.

At the close of the sermon an invitation was extended to those who desired to be saved, and no sooner was the invitation given than the altar was crowded with penitents.

At the close of the hymn that was being sung, Mrs. Van Cott stood upon one of the seats near the alter, and in a few words, full of deep emotion, urged the people to come and accept the salvation Jesus now offers; there was still room for more at Jesus' feet. Again the audience sung, and again many pressed forward to the alter.

After singing a couple of stirring and popular revival hymns, prayer was offered during which Mrs. Van Cott walked down the aisle and there stopped and knelt in silent prayer. After singing another hymn, Mrs. Van Cott said, "Before I engage in prayer I want to know how many Christians in this house will engage in prayer with me for the conversion of these penitents and for the conviction of sinners. As many as will do so will rise to their feet," and instantly a large number of persons were standing. Mrs. Van Cott then knelt in prayer and her supplication was one of intense earnestness and power in behalf of those seeking salvation and the unconverted.

Mrs. Van Cott's illustrations and applications are of the most vivid and effective character, and infuse her audience with a spirit of deep and profound emotion. There is no disguising the fact that under her administrations a powerful revival of religion has been begun in our midst.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Fechter's second appearance as *Obenreizer*, in the striking drama of "No Thoroughfare," confirmed the marked impression made by his first performance. It is one of the most powerful characterizations of the day, and forcibly affected all who heard it. The combination of impassioned love and daring villainy is unique and not unnatural, and in every way the performance is one of the strongest of its kind that could be given. We hardly need repeat at greater length our opinions of the play or Mr. Fechter's acting which we gave in our notice of Monday night's performance.

We may, however, again call attention to the excellent manner in which the cast in this piece, and especially to Mr. Stockwell's acting as *Joey Ladle*, which is the best thing in the low comedy line that gentleman has presented to the Pittsburgh public. Mr. Gotthold's *George Vendale* and Mr. Bock's *Walter Wilding* are both excellent, while Miss Price's *Marguerite* is a very pretty and charming character. Altogether the play is presented in a way that could hardly be improved upon, and we hope that none of our readers will miss hearing one at least of the two representations which remain. "No Thoroughfare" will be repeated this evening and to-morrow evening, as we understand. On Friday evening "Hamlet" will be given for Mr. Fechter's benefit. On Saturday afternoon "Ruy Blas" and will open next week in the famous character of "Monte Christo." This is a very striking *repertoire*, and one which will not fail to attract our theater-goers.

Library Hall.

"Lady Audley's Secret" is a somewhat backneyed drama of the peculiar class of work drawn from the stories of Mrs. George Wood and Miss Braddon, which seem to have great charms for the public. This was shown last evening by the fact that the audience was several times larger than that of Monday evening, when "Mary Stuart" was produced.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers has, perhaps, a fair excuse for producing the dramatization from Mrs. Wood's story, in the fact that it affords her excellent opportunity for the display of her undoubted abilities as a delineator of the emotional and the tragic. She was so thoroughly successful last evening as to enlist the interest of those who never looked upon the play with favor. In some of the scenes—and in particular that with *George Talbboys* at the old well—she won additional laurels, and fully deserved the recalls given her. Her performance, as a whole, was worthy her reputation as an artist.

Mr. McCollom never missed a "cue," and made his entrances and exits with praiseworthy precision.

Mr. Pendleton, Miss Rosalie Jack, Mr. Curran, Mrs. Estelle Potter and the other people in the cast made the most of their parts and were favorably received by the auditors.

This evening Dion Boncicault's drama, "Led Astray," in which Mrs. Bowers appears, for a special advantage, will be produced, with a cast including Mr. McCollom and the strength of the regular company.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The regular Wednesday matinee will be given this afternoon, when a full programme, embracing all the best acts given at the evening entertainment, may be looked for. The company has been greatly increased during the present week, and includes some of the brightest stars in the variety profession.

To-morrow afternoon, be it borne in mind, a matinee will be given for the benefit of the sufferers by the late explosion. All workingmen who can spare the price of admission should be sure to be on hand.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon but transacted no business of public interest.

The Captains of the Republican campaign clubs of the West End, Allegheny City, at a meeting held Monday night, appointed Marshal Brackenridge Processions and Reception for Saturday evening next, East End, Major A. J. Pentecost; for a special procession in Allegheny for 23d inst., Harry W. Oliver, and for procession of Saturday, November 4, old city, Charles Hartman.

The Boys in Blue of Allegheny will, by special invitation, attend the Republican meeting in the Seventh ward, Allegheny.

Another Pair Mated.

At the Sixth Presbyterian church, Franklin street, last evening, the Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., united in bonds indissoluble Mr. Samuel A. Duncan, long and favorably known as a leading employee of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, and Miss Carrie V. Herron, of Thirty-third street, Thirteenth ward. The large church was well filled with relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The ceremony was brief but very impressive, and was preceded by a short and feeling address by Dr. Wilson. The happy and groom left at once on a tour to the Eastern cities, to include "Sam's" old home at Carlisle. The best wishes of all accompany them, not only on this journey, but through life. None are more earnest in desiring their happiness than those with whom they have been most intimately associated in the various relations of life.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TWO PRISONERS from Washington county were delivered at the Penitentiary yesterday morning by Sheriff Thompson—one for five years for horse stealing, and one for three years for forgery. The Sheriff also brought with him a boy for the Reform School.

A BANQUET was given Monday night at the Campbell Hotel, Allegheny, by the staff of John Negraw, Chief Marshal of the Allegheny torchlight demonstration Saturday night, in honor of a young daughter of the chief, but a few hours old. Among those present were ex-Mayor Fleming, Hugh McNeil, Joshua Patterson, James McBrier, Simon Drum, W. B. Rogers, Esq., Thomas B. Sample, Dr. J. D. White and Samuel Hastings.

AT the Oakdale meeting yesterday an overcoat was stolen from the hotel of James Espy. It was recovered from the thief on the train when returning. The same party, who had sneaked along with the excursionists, carried a pair of boots from an employee of the train, but they were also recovered. Deputy Mayor King, who was on the train, intended to "put the man under arrest as soon as he arrived in the city, but he jumped the train at Cork's Run.

IT is announced that that most popular of modern novels, "Daniel Deronda," is to be issued by the Lakeside Library Company of fifty cent double numbers for the twenty cents each, or forty cents for the whole. The regular edition consists of two volumes, which cost $3 00. It will thus be seen that the Lakeside Library edition brings the master work of fiction within the reach of the poorest. Messrs. Gildenfenney & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue, are the general agents for the Lakeside publications, having now some fifty or sixty popular stories by the best authors, at the range of ten and twenty cents each. They have also received *Harper's Magazine* for November.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

The case of Lacy vs. Green township, error to the Court of Forest county, was, on motion of Judge Johnston, taken off the list.

Thompson and wife vs. Surer; error to Court of Venango county, continued.

Annie M. Parsons' appeal; *certiorari* to Orphans' Court of Erie county. Motion to appoint an auditor referred.

Duff vs. Gilmore & Sons; error to Court of Clarion. Argued by Duff for plaintiff in error and Jenks contra.

Corry Savings Bank vs. Bright *et al.* Error to Court of Erie. Argued by Davenport for plaintiff in error and Johnson contra.

Same vs. Benedict. Argued by same counsel.

Wilson vs. Brown, *certiorari* to court of Jefferson county, Argued by Gordon for plaintiff in error, and Jenks contra.

Morgan vs. Reynolds. Error to Court of Clarion. Argued by Jenks for plaintiff in error, and Corbett contra.

Thompson *et al.* vs. Lovein, Hull & Co., for use. Error to Court of Erie county. Argued by Ross Thompson for plaintiff in error and Benson contra.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Mitchell & Allen. Error to Court of Erie county. Argued by Benson for plaintiff in error, and J. Ross Thompson contra.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Hugh Stanton and Hannah Stanton for use of the latter vs. W. T. Aull; action for damages for alleged libel. Judgment of non suit entered.

John Silberstein vs. Thomas M'Donald, owner, and F. Schweder, contractor; *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $152 60.

R. H. and T. Ferguson vs. Amos Belcher; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $284 50.

Frank Snyder, Jr., vs. Amelia Stulzer, administratrix; verdict for plaintiff for $2,930 44.

Samuel F. Duncan vs. G. H. Hasemeyer, *et al.*; action of ejectment. On trial. The property is at the corner of Madison avenue and South Canal street, Allegheny.

Schomaker & Co. vs. John M. Hammel. Verdict for plaintiff for $857 77.

Wesley Greer vs. John S. Schaffer. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Conners vs. Eaton; Schneider vs. Grosman; Pfeifer vs. Emey and Hare; Noonan vs. Griffin; Kranse vs. Beaty; Dunlap vs. Peyton; Kirker *et al.* vs. Roskka; Newson vs. Spencer; Milligan, Hershberger & Co. vs. Wilt, doing business as John A. Young, agent; Buswell & Co. vs. Joseph S. Finch & Co.; Mellor & Hoene vs. W. D. Beatty; Wandiars vs. McClelland and wife; Weise vs. Vick and wife; Cormuck vs. Phillips *et al.*; Shellenbrandt vs. Yeager; Maxwell, for use, vs. Zimmer *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Wm. S. Taylor, guardian of Carson W. Taylor vs. Robert Mitchell, John Carson, John R. McFadden and Wm. H. Carson. Action of ejectment for one fourth part of a lot in Allegheny City, fronting 50 feet on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, near Manhattan street, and running back to Stewart street, 128 feet. Verdict for plaintiff subject to the opinion of the court on a question of law reserved. The plaintiff claims as one of the heirs of W. m. Carson.

Wm. Demuth, trading as Wm. Demuth & Co. vs. B. F. Weddell; action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $117 13.

John F. O'Malley vs. Albert Feck and Wm. Feck, garnishees of Mrs. M. T. Douglass. The case was postponed until this morning, because of illness of John Coyle, counsel.

On petition, Robert M. Anderson was appointed Judge of Elections for Aleppo township, to fill a vacancy.

Mrs. Delia Oxley vs. John Irwin. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Jones *et al.* vs. Bahmet *et al.*; Weisley vs. Hunter *et al.*; Kahl vs. Shafer; Bradley vs. Armstrong (3); Shafer vs. Armstrong; Kircher vs. Ross; Marsin vs. Devol *et al.*; Aiken vs Lee *et al.*; Dore vs. Brinton; Ainsworth *et al.* ks. West.

United States District Court—